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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments, reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 266, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Maccabees, Charles D. Dudley, Commander; Charles E. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 4079, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7677, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Venerable Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Rutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 95, N. E. O. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Friday.

Local Matters.

To Establish Industries.

At the regular meeting of the Newport Business Men's Association on Monday evening there was a discussion of ways and means for securing industries for the city of Newport. There was a general discussion of the subject and it was thought that the first thing to be done is to issue a booklet, setting forth the advantages for Newport, for free distribution at the St. Louis fair and at other places. It was decided to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the regular committees—executive and public improvement—to consider this matter. The committee appointed consists of George A. Weaver, Angus McLeod, Harry A. Titus, Joseph S. Milne, Edward A. Brown, Ralph R. Barker, B. B. H. Sherman, Frederick P. Garrettson, Herbert L. Dyer, William H. Hammett and William J. Cozzens. The committee was authorized to ask other citizens of Newport to co-operate with it.

At the same meeting of the association attention was called to the fact that the present is a good time to widen Thames street near Commercial wharf, before Ferritti's new building is erected. Angus McLeod, Anthony Stewart and John D. Richardson were appointed a committee to see what can be done.

The members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will tender a banquet to the members in the gymnasium on Friday evening next, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Among the guests and speakers expected are Governor Lucius F. C. Garvin, and William Knowles Cooper of Springfield, Mass.

The Whitney Small Arms Company has secured the old laundry building on Warner street for use as a factory and work has already been begun in fitting the building for that purpose. As soon as the property can be satisfactorily arranged and equipped with the proper machinery the manufacture of small arms will be begun.

Six employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in this city have been discharged in accordance with the retrenchment policy of the management in the freight department.

Mr. James Rafferty died at the Newport Hospital Tuesday morning after a brief illness. The deceased was gardener at the Ingersoll estate for a number of years.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster has returned from New York and is at her cottage on Harrison avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McLennan have returned from a trip to New York and Washington.

Condemnation Case Postponed.

Judge Blodgett made a special trip to Newport for the last sitting of the January session of the common pleas division of the supreme court on Tuesday to consider the petition of the Newport & Providence Railway for condemnation of land. No action was taken, as a continuance was granted at the request of owners of land who desired to oppose the case. Mr. Clark Burdick appeared for the company and Col. Sheffield and Max Levy represented the parties in opposition. The railroad company desires to condemn certain land in the town of Portsmouth to secure a right of way for its tracks through private land, thus avoiding difficult grades and unnecessary curves.

Alton Coggeshall who has an interest in land at the corner of the West road and Union street, took the stand and told of the many owners of the land, who he claimed had not been notified. The court thought all the owners should be notified, but Mr. Burdick, to avoid continuance, was willing to give up the taking of any portion of that land.

Col. Sheffield spoke in behalf of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who has had, he said, insufficient notice of the pendency of proceedings. He said that the taking of her land would be to Mrs. Howe a very serious consequence, and suggested that there were constitutional questions which might carry the case to the supreme court of the United States. He asked for a continuance for three weeks, and the case was assigned for hearing on Saturday, February 20, at 9.30 a. m. at the Providence County Court House.

Mr. Burdick was allowed one week in which to discontinue the proceedings as to the Coggeshall land, if he desired.

The court adjourned according to law.

Died Alone.

William S. Hann was found dead at his home on Swan avenue on Wednesday by two men who feared that something was wrong and proceeded to make an investigation. Medical Examiner Ecroyd was summoned and pronounced death due to alcoholism.

Hann was a peddler of rugs and resided with his wife in a house at the rear of the Boston Store. His wife went to Massachusetts a few days before and in her absence he was living alone. The last seen of him was on Monday night when he stabled his horse on Sherman's wharf, at that time being apparently somewhat under the influence of liquor. His absence was noticed and Wednesday two men investigated. They entered his house and found him dead near the sink.

Mr. Hann had resided in this city for about five years, being engaged in canvassing for rugs. Besides his wife he is survived by a son by a former marriage in Newark, N. J. The remains were sent to Newark for interment.

The Stoddard Case.

Abbott L. Stoddard of Providence was brought before the superior court in Norwich, Wednesday afternoon, and the information by the state's attorney, Solomon Lucas, charging him with stealing securities from Charity Newton and Sarah Norman of Ledyard to the amount of about $9,295 was read to him. He pleaded not guilty. There were three counts, the first charging him with the theft of $3,550, the second $2,255 and the third $3,490. His attorney, W. H. Shields, was with him in the court room. The matter of a bond was deferred. The case will not come to trial at this term of the court, as it will adjourn without date. The trial will go over until the May term of the court.

Winter is still upon us. First it warms up and rains, and then it turns cold again. The past week has not been very different in this respect from those that have gone before it. Monday night the wind blew a gale, and the thermometer dropped with amazing rapidity. It did not go as low as on some previous days during the winter, but it was cold enough to be severely felt after the comparatively warm weather that we had been having. For the past few days the temperature has varied considerably up and down but generally cold enough to pass for typical winter weather.

Abner W. Coggeshall, formerly of Middletown but for a number of years employed at East St. Louis by Swift & Co., died this week. He was the eldest son of the late Aaron Coggeshall of Middletown and a brother of Mr. F. B. Coggeshall. He leaves a widow in East St. Louis and four children in this city by his first wife.

Mr. James T. Hazard is slowly recovering from the effects of a broken rib.

Unaccountably Absent.

Much anxiety is felt by the many friends of Mr. James B. Spencer, secretary of the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A., because of his prolonged absence which can only be accounted for by the supposition that his mind has become temporarily deranged. It was known by his friends that he had greatly overworked and he was prevailed upon to take a short rest. Accompanied by his wife and little daughter he went to New York and while there suddenly disappeared. Since January 25 nothing has been heard from him, although every effort has been made to secure some indication as to his whereabouts.

A man from the New York office of the Association is now in charge of the branch here and after going over the accounts of the branch finds nothing to indicate that Mr. Spencer was in any way dishonest. He is regarded as a thoroughly upright and exceedingly capable man and his disappearance can only be accounted for on the ground of temporary mental aberration. His friends are hopeful that he will turn up all right. He has conducted the affairs of the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A. in Newport for some time and his work has been attended with the best results. He had devoted all his energies to the forwarding of the interests of the Association, and was greatly run down by overwork.

Matches Caused Death.

Mr. and Mr. Patrick Conheeney of 17 Dearborn street have the sympathy of their many friends in the bereavement that has come upon them in the shocking death of their four-year-old son John, who was fatally burned on Saturday. Mr. Conheeney is one of the sextons of St. Mary's Church and is employed as a gardener at Galvin's. He is well known among the Catholic residents of this city.

On Saturday the little boy and the child of a neighbor were playing together, and in some way secured some matches. A cry was heard and Mrs. Conheeney rushed upon the scene to find her child's clothing on fire. She attempted to extinguish the flames and took the child into the yard and rolled him in the snow, being herself severely burned. Mr. Sylvester Horgan was near and promptly came to her assistance, wrapping his coat about the boy, and extinguished the flames, but not before the little fellow had received fatal injuries. He was removed to the Newport Hospital for treatment where he died Saturday night.

The interment was made on Sunday afternoon.

First Presbyterian Church.

A series of stereopticon lectures has been arranged for Sunday evenings at the First Presbyterian Church as follows:

February 7—"Porto Rico, the Story of our New Island."

February 21—"Mormonism."

March 6—"Ober Ammergau and the Passion Play of 1900."

March 20—"In His Steps." (A lecture illustrating Sheldon's popular story).

April 3—"The Life of Martin Luther and the Story of the Reformation."

April 10—"Early Bible History."

On alternate Sunday evenings the pastor will give a series of sermons on "The Miracles of Jesus and Their Message for Today."

A Pleasant Evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Crowley entertained some friends at their home on Farewell street Wednesday evening. For several hours, whist was enjoyed and the prizes for the two best scores were won by Mrs. Etta A. MacDonald and Mr. Joseph S. Allan, while Mrs. Joseph S. Allan and Mr. Charles W. Crandall won the second. The "consolations" were captured by Mrs. J. H. Sweet, Sr., and Mr. G. Homer Sweet.

A collation was served and a social time followed.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Clark, wife of Mr. Howard L. Clark of Providence, son of the late Bishop Clark, died in Rome this week. Mr. Clark had been notified a week ago of the serious illness of his wife and had hastened to join her in Rome, but probably was unable to reach her before she died. Mrs. Clark was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Russell M. Larned of Providence.

Frank Swanson, one of the members of the wharf gang at the Old Colony repair shops, fell from a staging in the blacksmith shop on Tuesday and was seriously injured. He was taken to the hospital and upon examination it was found that he had sustained severe injuries to his head and that his body was badly bruised. He is about 60 years of age.

Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., is in New York.

To Clear the Sidewalks.

The police have gone to work in earnest to enforce the city ordinance requiring shutters to remove the snow from the walks adjoining their property. Tuesday morning five warrants were issued and four defendants called at the police station, the fifth being out of town. P. H. Horgan, for his Mary street property, and E. A. Fries, for his Kay street property, pleaded not guilty and their cases were continued to Friday. George DeFray also pleaded not guilty but later decided to plead guilty and pay a fine. William T. Dennis decided to plead guilty after Judge Baker had explained that he was equally as liable if he occupied property as if he owned it. The fine was $2 and costs.

Intruder Captured.

Officer Reilly of Portsmouth discovered a strange man in one of the unoccupied buildings near Island Park on Monday evening, and proceeded to investigate. He met with resistance and was compelled to go to a neighboring house and borrow a lantern. Then he forced his way in and overpowered the occupant. The prisoner was finally landed on an electric car and brought to Newport. He gave his name as David Butts of New York. He was placed in the Newport County Jail and next morning arraigned before Judge Baker on a charge of assaulting Officer Reilly. He pleaded not guilty and his case was continued to Friday. In default of bail he was committed to the Newport County Jail to await trial.

Sunday afternoon, in response to a telephone message, box 52 was rung in from headquarters for a fire in "Delmain", the residence of Mrs. Evelyn B. Armit on Narragansett avenue. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the pantry but the flames were extinguished by the servants and passersby before the department arrived on the scene. This alarm called out the new ladder truck for its first run to a fire.

Mr. Herbert L. Marsh and his daughter, Miss Lena L. Marsh, left last week for the South, where they will visit friends.

Mr. John Gilpin entertained friends at his home on John street Saturday evening of last week.

Mr. Max Levy is able to be out, after having been confined to his home by illness.

Next Friday will be Flag Day, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Senator Wetmore is able to be out after his recent illness.

Block Island.

THE BOND ISSUE—Mr. J. Eugene Littlefield, who took an important part in the recent town meeting, opposing the issue of bonds, has made public the following statement.

"We are satisfied from information which reaches us that before the issue of bonds of any kind by the town of New Shoreham there will be another town meeting required to be held, and that the town meeting will do one or two things; first, consider a proposition to authorize the validity of the bond of such a town meeting in face of the fact that there is in possession of the town clerk a protest signed by more than a majority interest; indeed, by nearly a three-quarters interest, and legalize what was alleged to have been done at the town meeting last November; or, secondly, consider a proposition to authorize the issuance of the bonds under another act.

"Such a town meeting will be necessary, inasmuch as it has been found impossible to find any banking institution which is willing to invest in Block Island bonds issued by a mob creating a riot in a town meeting. The cloud upon the taxpayers on the island is too great to permit of any banking institution risking the investment of so large an amount of money.

"If an attempt is made to validate the action of the town meeting of last November in authorizing the issuance of bonds under the present act, we will vote the proposition down 4 to 1 if we are given a chance to vote on the question, a right not given to us at the November fiasco. We already have the signed remonstrance of more than a majority of all of the taxpayers of the town against the issue of bonds under that act, and no bonds will be issued under that act if we have a vote on the question. The only way that the issue can be made is to declare such a resolution adopted without having a vote taken on it. But, even if any such attempt is made, which we do not anticipate, it will not result in the issuance of the bonds without a struggle in the courts. We will oppose the bonds until such time as we have a positive guarantee that the proceeds will be used for the cancellation of existing indebtedness as represented by the notes of the town, and not for the payment of vagrant and fictitious floating indebtedness. If the legislature will give us another act providing specifically for the cancellation of certain specified notes, we will gladly vote to issue bonds. All that we want is to be assured that the money will be used to take up the notes outstanding and held chiefly by the Industrial Trust Company of Providence. We do not want to appear as wishing to repudiate our debts, even if we may question the judgment exercised in incurring them."

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday evening, when a number of important items of municipal business were transacted. The city treasurer was directed to pay no salaries to the police commissioners, a curfew law was passed and there were other important matters considered.

On recommendation of the finance committee bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum	$138 80
Books, Stationery and Printing,	277 07
Fire Department,	2,150 01
Board of Health,	958 92
Incidentals,	177 11
Lighting Streets,	3,534 01
Agassiz Fund,	702 72
Burial Grounds,	50 00
Dog Fund,	24 00
Russell Coggeshall Burial Ground Fund,	40 53
Joseph Anthony Burial Ground Fund	27 00
Touro Jews' Synagogue Fund,	51 50
Indexing and Preservation of Records,	75 00
Poor Department,	653 18
Police,	389 16
Buildings,	283 80
Public Parks,	28 00
Public Schools,	10,402 31
Streets and Highways,	990 10
	$20,574 48

On recommendation of the committee on streets and highways a resolution was passed authorizing the curbing, grading and macadamizing of Greenough place, at a cost of $5,800. The purchase of a safe for the street commissioner's office at cost of $180 was authorized, to be charged to the regular appropriation.

A resolution was presented ordering the city treasurer to pay out no money from the city treasury upon the credit or receipt of all or any of the police commissioners of the city of Newport for the salaries of the commission. In the board of aldermen a motion to lay on the table was defeated by a vote of 2 to 3. The resolution was then passed, Aldermen Hamilton, Shanahan and Kelly voting in favor and Ritchie and Bliss against its passage. The common council concurred without remarks.

On recommendation of the committee on ordinances a curfew law was passed without a dissenting vote in either branch. The ordinance provides as follows:

Section 1—No child under 16 years of age shall loiter or remain upon any street, highway, park or other public way or place in the city after the hour of 9 o'clock in the afternoon of any day, unless accompanied by or under the control or care of a parent, guardian or other adult person, or performing or returning from employment or from the performance of some duty, directed in writing by said parent, guardian or other adult person, and no such child, while performing such duty or returning from the performance thereof, shall loiter upon any such street, highway, park or other public way or place.

Section 2—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five dollars for each offence.

Section 3—This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The city solicitor reported in writing that the contract made by the committee on streets and highways with J. J. Dugan for paving gravel was legal. No action was taken by the council. On recommendation of the finance committee an appropriation of $100 was made to assist in the expense of repairing the tower of the First M. E. Church where a fire alarm bell is located.

A resolution was passed authorizing the finance committee to engage a competent accountant to audit the books of the city treasurer, there having been no provision made for auditing at the end of the year, or when the books are transferred from one treasurer to another.

A resolution was passed, creating a special committee to confer with the tax assessors in regard to making a just and equitable valuation of the city and the inhabitants thereof. Aldermen Bliss and Kelly and Councilmen Rogers, Austin and Donnelly were appointed.

Petitions for a sewer in Greenough place and for improvements to Stockholm street were referred to the committee on streets and highways. Petitions for lights on Greenough place and for lights at Van Zandt and Morton avenues were referred to the committee on street lights.

In joint convention William H. Harvey, Joshua Hammond and Harry G. Hammett were elected surveyors of lumber, and William E. Williams weigher of coal and other merchandise. The convention then proceeded to elect a member of the board of health, for which there were three candidates, Dr. Philip E. Clark, Dr. S. P. Cottrell and Dr. F. Jerome Davis. The election was settled on the first ballot, Dr. Clark being elected by 11 votes, to 5 for Cottrell and 4 for Dr. Davis.

The board of aldermen granted plumbers licenses to Peter A. Walsh, Thomas J. Murphy and John H. Fitzgerald. The bill of Henry Wilson for damages by dogs, $91.10, was ordered paid from the dog fund.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Cottrell are visiting in Providence.

Ex-Congressman Bull is in Washington.

Middletown.

SLOW BUT STEADY.—The continuance of the frigid weather has greatly impeded the construction of the car barn on the West Main road, yet nevertheless the progress, though slow, has been steady. The workmen are little daunted by the rigors of this old-fashioned New England winter and keep to work through it all even when it snows. In all some dozen men are employed on the job. Of this number but three are masons and these are the most seriously embarrassed by the severity of the weather, finding it at times exceedingly difficult to lay stone with mortar in a temperature many degrees below the freezing point. After the rain of the 23d ult., the trenches had several inches of water in them which contributed to make the condition of things still worse. However, the water in the trenches for the north foundation wall and the middle wall was taken out with pails and these two walls are now well advanced. Several of the men are kept at work excavating for the sewer which leads from the pit of the barn to the West Main road. This excavation has involved a good deal of the hardest kind of labor, as the deep frost had to be penetrated and ledges had to be broken through. At some points this sewer will be eight feet deep, and the query of every observer is, how it can be made to convey the water without excavating for a long distance in the highway. It is already dug out for several feet into the main road and a large embankment of earth thrown up by the side of the Town Clerk's office. The location of the barn is on wet land and unless thoroughly drained, will be moist to an undesirable extent when the spring rains ensue. As yet no brick has been carted or laid. The foundation is being laid with stone taken from the stone wall which formerly enclosed the farm.

SOME ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE. One or two parcels of land on the car line on the East Main Road have recently been sold and others are being negotiated for. The prediction made six years ago that many lots would be sold and many dwelling houses erected in consequence of the construction and operation of a line of electric cars has not been fulfilled. From Newport line to Portsmouth line scarce one dwelling has been erected along the car route. William S. Caswell, who owns eight acres on the corner of the East Main Road and Valley Road, proposes to begin the erection of a farm house in the spring and other parties have been endeavoring to purchase the lot of Arnold B. Smith, nearly opposite the town hall with a view of building a new homestead thereon.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

A deed has been filed at the City Hall from Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York to his son, Alonzo Potter, conveying the Bishop Potter Cottage, bounded east, 127 feet, on Rhode Island avenue; south 148 feet, on the estate of Francis Brinley; west 156 feet, on land formerly of D. T. Swinburne, and north 183 feet, on the estate of Charlotte Cushman, being the premises sold to Henry C. Potter by Lucius Tuckerman August 3, 1871.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Wm. S. Cranston his cottage house, 19 Calvert street, to W. J. Browley.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented to Thomas Smith, U. S. Navy, the furnished apartments at the corner of Bull and Mount Vernon streets for Miss Mary A. Finlay.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the Estate of the late Henry B. Hazard cottage, No. 2 Evarts street, to Henry Greene.

Andrew Dawson and wife have sold to Riccardo and Angela Pasqualetti the estate bounded west, 40 feet, by land of Thomas Shields; north, 85 feet, on Waite's wharf; east, 40 feet, on land of Ellen Roche, and south, 37 feet, on land of John Hilton.

Darius Baker, master in chancery, has sold to Bridget McHugh all the interest of Ann McGovern and Mary Burdett of New York, and Jennie Groves of Newport, in the estate bounded south on Perry street, west on Spring street, east on land of Charles Gordon and north on land of Paul Loyering, deceased.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the upper part of No. 52 Powel avenue near Kay street, for Miss Barlow to Charles Cooper.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Benjamin B. Waldron his lower tenement on Broadway to Charles Gill.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for eleven thousand dollars, the private residence at No. 105 Pelham street, with 20,818 square feet of land, for Mrs. Elizabeth C. Tenney to Mrs. Harriet C. Nowell.

William J. Underwood has sold to John F. J. O'Connor a lot of land bounded northly by Mill street, easterly and southerly by land of the grantor, and westerly by land of John Stephen Tilley.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margie W. Tanner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Tanner, to Mr. Frank N. Fullerton.

Wednesday evening word was received from Boston announcing the death of Paymaster George Wilde of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

Election of Officers.

Police Relief Association.

President—Allan C. Griffith.
Vice President—W. F. Watson.
Secretary—James R. Crowley.
Treasurer—D. I. Scott.
Director for Five Years—W. F. Watson.
Committee on Finance for Three Years—Dennis McMahon.

Mt. Olivet Baptist Church.

Church Clerk—W. H. Jackson.
Treasurer—Walter C. Weeden.
Financial Secretary—Walter A. Turner.
Organist—Almedia Seaforth.
Sexton—George Jenkins.
Trustees—G. Buchanan, T. Jenkins, C. Ronk, G. Jenkins, C. Trent.
Ushers—Thomas Jenkins, Charles Rowin H. Gaskins, John Jennings, Charles Trent, George Jenkins.

The Blazed Trail

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

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CHAPTER V.

IN the office shanty one evening about a week later Radway and his scaler happened to be talking over the situation. The scaler, whose name was Dyer, slouched back in the shadow watching his great honest superior as a crafty, dainty cat might watch the blunderings of a St. Bernard. Dyer had a precise little black mustache, whose ends he was constantly twisting into points; black eyebrows, and long, effeminate, black lashes. The two men conversed in short, elliptical sentences, using many technical terms.

"That 'seventeen' white pine is going to underrun," said Dyer. "It won't skid over 3,600."

"It's small stuff," agreed Radway, "and so much the worse for us. But the company 'll stand in on it, because small stuff like that always overruns on the mill cut."

The scaler nodded comprehension.

"When are you going to dry haul that Norway across Pike lake?"

"Tomorrow. She springs, but the book says five inches of ice will hold a team, and there's more than that. How much are we putting in a day now?"

"About 40,000."

Radway fell silent.

"That's mighty little for such a crew," he observed at last doubtfully.

"I always said you were too easy with them. You got to drive them more."

"Well, it's a rough country," apologized Radway, trying, as was his custom, to find excuses for the other party as soon as he was agreed with in his blame. "There's any amount of pot holes, and then we've had so much snow the ground ain't really froze underneath. It gets pretty soft in some of them swamps. Can't figure on putting up as much in this country as we used to down on the Muskegon."

The scaler smiled a thin smile all to himself behind the stove. Dyer knew perfectly well that the work was behind, and he knew the reason. For some time the men had been relaxing their efforts. They had worked honestly enough; but a certain snap and vim had lacked. This was because Radway had been too easy with them.

Your true lumber jack adores of all things in creation a man whom he feels to be stronger than himself. If his employer is big enough to drive him, then he is willing to be driven to the last ounce of his strength. But once he gets the notion that his "boss" is afraid of or for him or his feelings or his health, he loses interest in his working for that man. As you value your authority, the love of your men and the completion of your work, keep a bluff brow and an unbending singleness of purpose.

Thorpe had already commented on the feeling among the men, though, owing to his inexperience, he was not able to estimate its full value. The men were inclined to a semiapologetic air when they spoke of their connection with the camp. Instead of being honored as one of a series of jobs this seemed to be considered as merely a temporary halting place in which they took no pride and from which they looked forward in anticipation or back in memory to better things.

"Old Shearer, he's the bully boy," said Bob Stratton. "I remember when he was foreman of M. & D. at Camp O. Saw—we did hustle them saw logs in! I should rise to remark! Out in the woods by first streak of day. I recall one mornin' she was pretty cold, and the boys grumbled some about turnin' out. 'Cold,' says Tim, 'you sons of guns! You got your ch'ice. It may be too cold for you in the woods, but it's a blame sight too hot for you in hades, and you're goin' to one or the other!' And he meant it too. Them was great days! Forty million a year and not a hitch!"

The next morning Radway transferred Molly and Jenny, with little Fabian Laveque and two of the younger men, to Pike lake. There earlier in the season a number of pines had been felled out on the ice, cut in logs and left in expectation of ice thick enough to bear the travoy "dray." Owing to the fact that the shores of Pine lake were extremely precipitous it had been impossible to travoy the logs up over the hill.

Radway had sounded carefully the thickness of the ice with an ax. Although the weather had been sufficiently cold for the time of year, the snow, as often happens, had fallen before the temperature. Under the warm white blanket the actual freezing had been slight. However, there seemed to be at least eight inches of clear ice, which would suffice.

Four logs had been safely hauled. The fifth was on its journey across the lake. Suddenly without warning and with scarcely a sound both horses sank through the ice, which bubbled up around them and over their backs in irregular rotted pieces. Little Fabian Laveque shouted and jumped down from his log. Pat McGuire and young Henrys came running.

The horses had broken through an air hole about which the ice was strong. Fabian had already seized Molly by the bit and was holding her head easily above water.

"Kitch Jenny by dat he'd!" he cried to Pat.

Thus the two men without exertion sustained the noses of the team above the surface. The position demanded absolately no haste, for it could have been maintained for a good half hour. Molly and Jenny, their soft eyes full of the intelligence of the situation, rested easily in full confidence. But Pat and Henrys, new to this sort of emergency, were badly frightened and excited.

"Oh, Lord," cried Pat, clinging desperately to Jenny's headpiece, "what will wez be doin'? We can't niver haul them two horses on the ice."

"Tak' de log chain," said Fabian to Henrys, "an' tie him around de neck of Jenny."

Henrys after much difficulty and nervous fumbling managed to loosen the swamp hook and after much more difficulty succeeded in making it fast about the gray mare's neck. Fabian intended with this to choke the animal to that peculiar state when she would float like a balloon on the water and two men could with ease draw her over the edge of the ice. Then the unexpected happened.

The instant Henrys had passed the end of the chain through the knot Pat, possessed by some Hibernian notion that now all was fast, let go of the bit. Jenny's head at once went under, and the end of the logging chain glided over and fell plump in the hole.

Immediately all was confusion. Jenny kicked and struggled, churned the water, throwing it about, kicking out in every direction. Once a horse's head dips strongly the game is over. No animal drowns more quickly. The two young boys scrambled away, and French oaths could not induce them to approach. Molly, still upheld by Fabian, looked at him piteously with her strange, intelligent eyes, holding herself motionless and rigid with complete confidence in this master who had never failed her before. Fabian dug his heels into the ice, but could not hang on. The drowning horse was more than a dead weight. Presently it became a question of letting go or being dragged into the lake on top of the animals. With a sob the little Frenchman relinquished his hold. The water seemed slowly to rise and overflim the troubled look of pleading in Molly's eyes.

"Assassins!" hissed Laveque at the two unfortunate youths; that was all.

"I suppose it was a good deal my fault," commented Radway, doubtfully shaking his head after Laveque had left the office. "I ought to have been surer about the ice."

Radway was so confirmed in his belief as to his own culpability that he quite overlooked Fabian's just contention that the mere thinness of the ice was in reality no excuse for the losing of the horses. So Pat and Henrys were not discharged; were not instructed to "get their time." Fabian Laveque promptly demanded his.

"I no work wid dat fool dat no t'ink wit' hees haid!"

This deprived the camp at once of a teamster and a team. When you reflect that one pair of horses takes care of the exertions of a crew of sawyers, several swampers and three or four cant hook men you will readily see what a serious derangement their loss would cause.

Radway did his best. He took three days to search out a big team of farm horses. Then it became necessary to find a driver. After some deliberation he decided to advance Bob Stratton to the post, that "decker" having had more or less experience the year before. Erickson, the Swede, while not a star cant hook man, was nevertheless sure and reliable. Radway placed him in Stratton's place. He remembered Thorpe.

So the young man received his first promotion toward the ranks of skilled labor. He gained at last a field of application for the accuracy he had so intelligently acquired while roadmaking, for now a false stroke marred a saw log; and besides, what was more to his taste, he found himself near the actual scene of operation—at the front, as it were.

Here he learned why and when the sawyers threw a tree up or down hill, and how small standing timber they tried to fell it through, what consideration held for the cutting of different lengths of log, how the timber was skillfully decked on the skids in such a manner that the pile should not bulge or fall and so that the scaler could easily determine the opposite ends of the same log—in short, a thousand and one little details which ordinarily a man learns only as the exigencies arise to call in experience. Here, too, he first realized he was in the firing line.

Molly, still held by Fabian, looked at him piteously

Thorpe had assigned him as a bunk mate the young fellow who assisted Tom Broadhead in the felling. Henry Paul was a fresh complexioned, clear eyed, quick mannered young fellow, with an air of steady responsibility about him. He came from the southern part of the state, where during the summer he worked on a little homestead farm of his own. After a few days he told Thorpe that he was married, and after a few days more he showed his bunk mate the photograph of a sweet faced young woman who looked trustingly out of the picture.

"She's waiting down there for me, and it ain't so very long till spring," said Paul wistfully. "She's the best little woman a man ever had, and there ain't nothing too good for her, chummy."

Thorpe, soul sick after his recent experiences with the charity of the world, discovered a real pleasure in this fresh, clear passion.

Three days after the newcomer had started in at the swamping Paul, during their early morning walk from camp to the scene of their operations, confided in him further.

"Got another letter, chummy," said he. "Come in yesterday. She tells me," he hesitated, with a blush, and then a happy laugh, "that they ain't going to be only two of us at the farm next year."

"You mean?" queried Thorpe.

"Yes," laughed Paul, "and if it's a girl she gets named after her mother, you bet."

The men separated. In a moment Thorpe found himself waist deep in the pitchy aromatic top of an old bull sap, clipping away at the projecting branches. After a time he heard Paul's gay halloo.

"Timber!" came the cry, and then the swish-sh-sh—crash of the tree's fall.

Thorpe knew that now either Hank or Tom must be climbing with the long measuring pole along the prostrate trunk, marking by means of shallow ax clips where the saw was to divide the logs. Then Tom shouted something unintelligible. The other men seemed to understand, however, for they dropped their work and ran hastily in the direction of the voice. Thorpe after a moment's indecision did the same. He arrived to find a group about a prostrate man. The man was Paul.

Two of the older woodsmen, kneeling, were conducting coolly a hasty examination. At the front every man is more or less of a surgeon.

"Is he hurt badly?" asked Thorpe.

"What is it?"

"He's dead," answered one of the other men soberly.

With the skill of ghastly practice some of them wove a litter, on which the body was placed. The pathetic little procession moved in the solemn, inscrutable forest.

When the tree had fallen it had crashed through the top of another, leaving suspended in the branches of the latter a long, heavy limb. A slight breeze dislodged it. Henry Paul was impaled as by a javelin. This is the chief of the many perils of the woods.

That evening the camp was unusually quiet. Tallier let his fiddle hang. After supper Thorpe was approached by Purdy, the reptilian redhead with whom he had had the row some evenings before.

"You in, chummy?" he asked in a quiet voice. "It's a five apiece for Hank's woman."

"Yes," said Thorpe.

The men were earning from $20 to $30 a month. They had most of them never seen Hank Paul before this autumn. He had not, mainly because of his modest disposition, enjoyed any extraordinary degree of popularity, yet these strangers cheerfully, as a matter of course, gave up the proceeds of a week's hard work, and that without expecting the slightest personal credit. The money was sent "from the boys." Thorpe later read a heartbroken letter to the unknown benefactors. It touched him deeply, and he suspected the other men of the same emotions, but by that time they had regained the independent, self contained poise of the frontiersman. They read it with unmoved faces and tossed it aside with a more than ordinarily rough joke or oath. Thorpe understood their reticence. It was a part of his own nature. He felt more than ever akin to these men.

As swamper he had more or less to do with a cant hook in helping the teamsters roll the end of the log on the little "dray." He soon caught the knack. Toward Christmas he had become a fairly efficient cant hook man and was helping roll the great sticks of timber up the slanting skids. Thus always intelligence counts, especially that rare intelligence which resolves into the analytical and the minutely observing.

He was getting just the experience and the knowledge he needed, but that was about all. His wages were $25 a month, which his van bill would reduce to the double eagle. At the end of the winter he would have but a little over $100 to show for his season's work, and this could mean at most only $50 for Helen. But the future was his. He saw now more plainly what he had dimly perceived before, that for the man who buys timber, and logs it well, a sure future is waiting. And in this camp he was beginning to learn from failure the conditions of success.

CHAPTER VI.

THEY finished cutting on section 17 during Thorpe's second week. It became necessary to begin on section 14, which lay two miles to the east. In that direction the character of the country changed somewhat.

The pine there grew thick on isolated "islands" of not more than an acre or so in extent—little knolls rising from the level of a marsh. In ordinary conditions nothing would have been easier than to have plowed roads across the frozen surface of this marsh. The peculiar state of the weather interposed tremendous difficulties.

The early part of autumn had been characterized by a heavy snowfall immediately after a series of mild days. A warm blanket of some thickness thus overlaid the earth, effectually preventing the freezing which subsequent cold weather would have caused. All the season Radway had contended with this condition. Even in the worst muddy swamp and spring holes caused endless difficulty and necessitated a great deal of "corduroying," or the laying of poles side by side to form an artificial bottom. Here in the open some six inches of water and unlimited mud awaited the first horse that should break through the layer of snow and thin ice. Between each pair of islands a road had to be "tramped."

Thorpe and the rest were put at this disagreeable job. All day long they had to walk mechanically back and forth on diagonals between the marks set by Radway with his snowshoes. Early in the morning their feet were wet by icy water, for even the light weight of a man sometimes broke the frozen skin of the marsh. By night a road of trampled snow of greater or less strength was marked out across the expanse. Thus the blanket was thrown back from the warm earth, and thus the cold was given a chance at the water beneath. In a day or so the road would bear a horse. A bridge of ice had been artificially constructed, on either side of which lay unsounded depths. This road was indicated by a row of firs stuck in the snow on either side.

It was very cold. All day long the restless wind swept across the shivering surface of the plains and tore around the corners of the islands. The big woods are as good as an overcoat. The overcoat had been taken away.

When the lunch sleigh arrived the men huddled shivering in the lee of one of the knolls and tried to eat with benumbed fingers before a fire that was but a mockery. Often it was nearly dark before their work warmed them again. All of the skidways had to be placed on the edges of the islands themselves, and the logs had to be travoyed over the steep little knolls. A single misstep out on to the plain meant a mired horse. Three times heavy snows obliterated the roads, so that they had to be plowed out before the men could go to work again. It was a struggle.

Radway was evidently worried. He often paused before a gang to inquire how they were "making it." He seemed afraid they might wish to quit, which was indeed the case, but he should never have taken before them any attitude, but that of absolute confidence in their intentions. His anxiety was natural, however. He realized the absolute necessity of skidding and hauling this job before the heavy choking snows of the latter part of January should make it impossible to keep the roads open. So insistent was this necessity that he had seized the first respite in the phenomenal snowfall of the early autumn to begin work. The cutting in the woods could wait.

Left to themselves, probably the men would never have dreamed of objecting to whatever privations the task carried with it. Radway's anxiety for their comfort, however, caused them finally to imagine that perhaps they might have some just grounds for complaint after all. That is a great trait of the lumber jack.

But Dyer, the scaler, finally caused the outbreak. Dyer was an efficient enough man in his way, but he loved his own ease. His habit was to stay in his bunk of mornings until well after daylight. To this there could be no objection except on the part of the cook, who was supposed to attend to his business himself, for the scaler was active in his work when once he began it and could keep up with the skidding. But now he displayed a strong antipathy to the north wind on the plains.

"I don't pose for no tough son of a gun!" said he to Radway. "And I've got some respect for my ears and feet. She'll warm up a little by tomorrow, and perhaps the wind 'll die. I can catch up to you fellows by hustling a little, so I guess I'll stay in and work on the books today."

"All right," Radway assented, a little doubtfully.

This happened perhaps two days out of the week. Finally Dyer hung out a thermometer, which he used to consult. The men saw it and consulted it too. At once they felt much colder.

"She was stan' 10 below," sputtered Baptiste Tellier, the Frenchman who played the fiddle. "He freeze t'rou to hees eenside. Dat is too cole for makin' de work."

"Them plains is sure a holy fright," assented Purdy.

"Th' old man knows it himself," agreed big Nolan.

"Did you see him rammin' around yesterday askin' us if we found her too cold? He knows very well he ought not to keep a man out that sort o' weather."

"You'd shiver like a dog in a brier path on a warm day in July," said Jackson Hines contemptuously.

"Shut up!" said they. "You're barn boss. You don't have to be out in the cold."

This was true. So Jackson's intervention went for a little worse than nothing.

"It ain't lak he has nuttin' besides," went on Baptiste. "He can mak' de cut in de meedle of de fores'."

"That's right," agreed Bob Stratton. "They's the west half of 'eight' ain't been cut yet."

So they sent a delegation to Radway. Big Nolan was the spokesman.

"Boss," said he bluntly, "she's too cold to work on them plains today. She's the coldest day we had."

Radway was too old a hand at the business to make any promises on the spot.

"I'll see, boys," said he.

When the breakfast was over the crew were sent to making skidways and travoying roads on "eight." This was a precedent. In time the work on the plains was grumblingly done in any weather. However, as to this Radway proved firm enough. He was a good fighter when he knew he was being imposed upon.

And as the days slipped by he tightened the reins. Christmas was approaching. An easy mathematical computation reduced the question of completing his contract with Morrison & Daly to a certain weekly quota. In fact, he was surprised at the size of it. He would have to work diligently and steadily during the rest of the winter.

Having thus a definite task to accomplish in a definite number of days Radway grew to be more of a task master. Thus he regained to a small degree the respect of his men. Then he lost it again.

One morning he came in from a talk with the supply teamster and woke Dyer, who was not up yet.

"I'm going down home for two or three weeks," he announced to Dyer. "You know my address. You'll have to take charge, and I guess you'd better let the scaling go. We can get the tally at the banking grounds when we begin to haul. Now, we ain't got all the time there is, so you want to keep the boys at it pretty well."

Dyer twisted the little points of his mustache. "All right, sir," said he, with his smile so inscrutably insolent that Radway never saw the insolence at all. He thought this a poor year for a man in Radway's position to spend Christmas with his family, but it was none of his business.

"Do as much as you can in the marsh, Dyer," went on the jobber. "I don't believe it's really necessary to lay off any more there on account of the weather."

"All right," repeated Dyer.

The scaler did what he considered his duty. All day long he tramped back and forth from one gang of men to the other, keeping a sharp eye on the details of the work. His practical experience was sufficient to solve readily such problems as broken tackle, extra expedients or facility which the days brought forth. The fact that in him was vested the power to discharge kept the men at work.

Dyer was in the habit of starting for the marsh an hour or so after sunrise. The crew, of course, were at work by daylight. Dyer heard them often through his dose, just as he heard the chore boy come in to build the fire and fill the water pail afresh. After a time the fire, built of kerosene and pitchy black pine, would get so hot that in self defense he would arise and dress. Then he would breakfast leisurely.

Thus he incurred the enmity of the cook and cookee. Those individuals have to prepare food three times a day for half a hundred eaters, besides which on sleigh haul they are supposed to serve breakfast at 3 o'clock for the loaders and a variety of lunches up to midnight for the sprinkler men. As a consequence they resent infractions of the little system they may have been able to introduce.

Now, the business of a foreman is to be up as soon as anybody. He does none of the work himself, but he must see that somebody else does it and does it well. He must know how a thing ought to be done, and he must be on hand unexpectedly to see how its accomplishment is progressing. Dyer should have been out of bed at first horn blow.

One morning he slept until nearly 10 o'clock. It was inexplicable! He hurried from his bunk, made a hasty toilet and started for the dining room to get some sort of a lunch to do him until dinner time. As he stepped from the door of the office he caught sight of two men hurrying from the cook camp to the men's camp. He thought he heard the hum of conversation in the latter building. The cookee set hot coffee before him. For the rest he took what he could find cold on the table.

Dyer sat down, feeling for the first time a little guilty. This was not because of a sense of a dereliction in duty, but because he feared the strong man's contempt for inefficiency.

"I sort of pounded my ear a little long this morning," he remarked, with an unwonted air of bonhomie.

The cook creased his paper with one hand and went on reading.

"I suppose the men got out to the marsh on time," suggested Dyer, still easily.

The cook laid aside his paper and looked the scaler in the eye.

"You're the foreman; I'm the cook," said he. "You ought to know."

Dyer was no weakling. The problem presenting, he rose to the emergency.

Dyer knew that the precedent was indisputable.

"Why didn't you cut on 'eight' then?" he asked still in peremptory tones.

"Didn't have no one to show us where to begin," drawled a voice in the corner.

Dyer turned on his heel and went out.

The crew worked on the marsh that afternoon and the subsequent days of the week. They labored conscientiously, but not zealously. The work moved slowly. At Christmas a number of the men "went out." Most of them were back again after four or five days, for while men were not plenty neither was work. The equilibrium was nearly exact.

But the convivials had lost to Dyer the days of their debauch. Instead of keeping up to 50,000 a day, as Radway had figured was necessary, the scale would not have exceeded 30,000.

cy. Without another word he pushed back his coffee cup and crossed the narrow, open passage to the men's camp.

When he opened the door a silence fell. He could see dimly that the room was full of lounging and smoking lumbermen. As a matter of fact, not a man had stirred out that morning.

"How's this, men?" cried Dyer sharply. "Why aren't you out on the marsh?"

No one answered for a moment. Then Baptiste:

"He mak' too tam cole for de marsh. Meester Radway he spik dat we kip off dat marsh w'en he mak' cole."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Putting her Right.

Aunt Margaret—They tell me Florence is your fiance.

Dick—No such thing; what stories folks do tell! She and me is engaged, and that's all there is to it.—Boston Transcript.

"I suppose you thought you was fishing when you caught me?" growled the man who is always disagreeable.

"Well, I used to think so," sighed his wife, "but now I know I must have been dear hunting."

I don't know what in the world is the matter with that patient.

Second Consulting Physician—All right, then, we'll operate on him for appendicitis this afternoon.—Chicago Tribune.

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Torpedoing A Warship

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

February 17, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

ON the evening of Feb. 17, 1864, the United States sloop of war Housatonic was riding at anchor in the north channel of Charleston harbor. She was a noble, new ship, one of the latest creations of the navy previous to the advent of the ironclads. With her quick acting screw propeller and her eleven big guns, she was a savage sentinel to be reckoned with by any Confederate ship seeking to pass in or out of the harbor. The adjacent waters were full of Federal blockaders, and every rod of vantage ground around the harbor was under the guns of the besieging army and navy. So effectually was the port blockaded that the Confederates pent up there resorted to the most desperate attempts to destroy the enemy's warships by infernal devices.

A companion vessel to the Housatonic, the New Ironsides, was twice attacked by torpedoes, the second time receiving serious damage. Soon after the last attack on the New Ironsides a little boat was brought by rail from Mobile and accepted by the Confederate commander, General Beauregard, for secret service against the blockaders of Charleston. Beauregard was in advance of his time in advocating torpedo warfare, and although the new machine came to him with a forbidding reputation he put her in training to make war upon the Housatonic.

TORPEDOED BY A FLOATING PLANK.

The new David was originally intended to dive in the water like a fish, but had no provision for storing air and on an experimental trip at Mobile suffocated a crew of eight men before they could be rescued. On her arrival in Charleston Lieutenant Payne of the navy found a crew of eight men willing to risk their lives in a second trial. One night while preparing for a dive the wave of a passing ship washed over the little boat, and she carried to the bottom the whole crew, Payne alone escaping.

Payne raised the boat, cleared her of the victims and promptly secured another crew of eight for a third trial. She again went to the bottom in the same manner as before, Payne and two men escaping. The craft had earned a fatal reputation in Charleston harbor and was taken into Stone river, where she made several dives and came up all right. Finally, however, she stuck in the mud at the bottom of the river, and all on board perished. Once more she was raised, the dead removed—the fourth ghastly cargo from her iron bound hull—and brought back to Charleston harbor.

Every disaster to the boat had some feature that was held by sailors in the secret to be a warning for the future, and a fifth crew volunteered for further experiments. The machine dived beautifully and, barring accidents, would carry a torpedo anywhere. Owing to her novel shape this famous torpedo craft passed into history as the "cigar boat." Constructed of iron, she measured thirty feet in length and four in breadth, with a depth of six feet, approximately. Access was by two manholes covered by hinged caps and having bullseyes for steering purposes. While the vessel was afloat these caps protruded about a foot above water. The propelling power was the muscles of the crew operating on a shaft by means of cranks. On the exterior there were vanes, or wings, that could be adjusted at any angle by interior manipulation, and when the boat was to move on an even keel the vanes were kept level. In order to descend at an angle of ten degrees the vanes were fixed at that angle and the propeller put in motion. The resistance of the water against the vanes caused the bow to dip and the boat descended on an inclined plane. By reversing the vanes the opposite direction would take the boat to the surface. A tube of mercury indicated how far she was under water at any time.

After one more disaster the plan of manipulating the machine was radically changed by order of General Beauregard. While rehearsing for the attempt on the Housatonic the boat dived under the Confederate receiving ship Indian in Charleston harbor, fouled a cable, and all on board perished. The craft was recovered, and General Beauregard stipulated that in future she should operate on the surface as a torpedo boat. A torpedo which would explode by concussion was fixed on a spar at the bow, and two army officers, Lieutenant George E. Dixon of the Twenty-first Alabama and Captain J. F. Carlsen of the South Carolina artillery battalion, volunteered to puncture the Housatonic as she lay at anchor. Five sailors from the navy—Arnold Becker, James A. Wickes, F. Collins, — Ridgway and C. Simpkins—also volunteered for the enterprise.

About 9 o'clock in the evening of the 17th the officer of the deck on the Housatonic was pacing to and fro scanning the water as far as it was possible in the darkness. Suddenly he discovered what he afterward described as a plank moving swiftly toward the ship. It was only 100 yards away, yet he hesitated to alarm the vessel over an object which appeared so insignificant. The hesitation was fatal, for while the belated cry to quarters was sounding through the ship she was struck just forward of the mainmast by a torpedo which stove a hole in her side below the water line. The noble Housatonic sank in four minutes, carrying down five of the crew. The officers and the remainder of the crew climbed into the rigging and were taken off in boats.

The mystery of the explosion which destroyed the Housatonic was not solved until after the war. The "plank" had disappeared, and even on the Confederate side the affair was a matter for wild guessing. There were other Confederate "Davids" in the waters of Charleston harbor, and hundreds of fixed and floating torpedoes in the channels. The men on board the Housatonic could give no account of what had happened beyond the story of the officer of the deck and the sudden explosion. The work might have been done by a floating torpedo impelled by cogwheels, acting automatically.

It soon became known that the "cigar boat" had disappeared, yet she had been so unlucky in previous attempts that it could readily be believed this was only one more ghastly failure. But after the war the secret was cleared up by divers, who removed the debris from the channel. While exploring the depths around the Housatonic they found a rusty iron machine, partially buried in mud and drifting debris, about 100 feet from the hull of the wrecked man-of-war, the prow pointing toward it. The machine was the missing "cigar boat," with the crew coffined inside.

The loss of the Housatonic was a warning to the Charleston blockading fleet to look out for trifles floating on the surface of the harbor. The Confederates themselves took courage and increased the number of infernal machines, but the Housatonic remained the chief victim of torpedoing until Cushing's famous exploit with the Confederate ram Albemarle in November, 1864.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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"As In a Glass Darkly."

"What is a crystal maze?" asked Willie.

Bobbie (lately returned from the city)—Why, it's a place full of mirrors that you go into and meet yourself coming out.—Lippincott's Magazine.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Nonquit Grange of Tiverton.

Historical Paper, Commemorating the Tenth Anniversary, Read at the Last Meeting by Mrs. J. W. Gifford.

On a pleasant evening in December, ten years ago, a small band of ladies and gentlemen met in "Good Templar Hall," for the purpose of organizing a grange. Willis H. Nutting was elected chairman and Mrs. A. P. White secretary pro tem. Deputy C. H. Collins of Westerly, R. I., spoke of the social and educational features of the grange and of the benefits derived from such an organization. Twenty-four names were then enrolled as charter members, twenty-one taking the oath of obligation. The following officers were then elected to serve for the year 1894:

Master—Charles H. Potter.
Overseer—Samuel E. Almy.
Lecturer—Miss Minnie Harvie.
Steward—Philip H. Schlegel.
Asst. Steward—Holder N. Wilcox.
Chaplain—Mrs. Carrie A. Potter.
Treasurer—Horace L. Almy.
Secretary—Mrs. Andrew P. White.
Gate Keeper—Alfred Potter.
Ceres—Mrs. Charles H. Potter.
Pomona—Miss Stella L. Almy.
Flora—Miss Esther J. Manchester.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Sarah L. Almy.

Our enterprise was at first looked upon with discouraging indifference. Faith in the future of our grange and a wholesome enthusiasm carried us triumphantly through the trials caused by the apathy of the people and the difficulties peculiar to newly organized societies.

We gave our Grange the Indian name "Nonquit," and henceforth our order has been known as Nonquit Grange, P. of H., No. 31, using our own interpretation of Nonquit, for we had come to stay.

The first regular meeting of Nonquet Grange was held Jan. 8, 1894, when the oath of obligation was taken by the remaining three chester members. Two new names were proposed for membership. At this meeting it was voted regular meetings should be held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month commencing at 7.30 p. m., also that 13 members should constitute a quorum.

At a special meeting held February 1st, 1894, eleven candidates were initiated into the first and second degrees of the order, and on the 8th of February, just one month from the first regular meeting, the same candidates took the third and fourth degrees.

About this time, as applications for membership were steadily increasing, it was deemed advisable to look for more extensive quarters than "Temperance Hall." Negotiations were conducted with the owner of White's Hall and resulted in the Grange hiring the same. On March 8th, 1894, two months from the first regular meeting, the grange found themselves in a new home (known then as White's Hall) which, as the result of perseverence and patient hard work, has since become the property of the grange and is now designated as Grange Hall. From the time of entering our new quarters "Forward" has been the watch word. We began with an empty treasury; today see us the owner of Grange Hall which is fully equipped with all necessary paraphernalia. We have purchased a piano, given donations for worthy objects outside our grange and, like the "widow's cruise of oil," there is still a supply.

The educational features of our Grange is the foundation stone upon which our order is built. Our lecturer's hour has been devoted to stirring debates. The topics discussed have helped to broaden the views of our members and have developed the disposition for good literature and research. The grange has enabled our members to become ready thinkers and easy speakers. A few of the subjects which have been discussed during the past year will go to prove that the grange makes good use of its opportunities. I mention the following: "Has the introduction of machinery been generally beneficial to mankind?" "Has nature or education the greater influence in the formation of character?" "Is it ever good policy to deviate from the truth?" "Woman's sphere; should she compete with man?" These and many other topics have been discussed during the past year and each one has brought out, new and original ideas. The important topics of the day also came up for full and free discussion; these have proved helpful and important factors in the work of our grange.

The social feature of our order constitutes its crowning glory. We have held many pleasant social meetings, received visits from the members of neighboring granges, and we have taken many pleasant trips to return those visits. Who amongst us does not recall the moonlight drives, the straw rides and the moonlight trips by water to visit our grange brothers and sisters whose warm and cordial welcome to their grange still lingers in our memory? To the social part is due the reciprocated feeling which exists in the hearts of all true and loyal grangers throughout our State, for had we not been animated by a common desire to unite our forces we should have remained strangers and thereby missed some valued life-long friendship.

Another important issue in which our grange has taken part within the past ten years is the rural free mail delivery. It was due also to the influence of the grange, in which ours took part, that an eighth member was added to the cabinet of the President of the United States. Other important events in connection with our grange are the successful fairs we have held annually in the months of November or December, the annual strawberry festivals in the month of June, the celebration of Children's Day, of Memorial Day, the Field Days, when we have gathered around the National Master and listened to his stirring addresses. Many of our members have been delegates to the state convention and also the national convention. Some of us will recall our visit to Worcester to attend the National Grange, also to Concord, N. H., and to Washington, D. C.

In the winter of 1900 a singing school was started in connection with the grange. The lessons were free to members of the grange, but outsiders were charged 15 cents per lesson. Miss Florence W. Brown was the teacher. A number of Farmers' Institutes have been held during the past decade.

At the annual election of officers in December, 1902, a new departure was made: the grange elected all lady officers to fill the chairs for the year 1903. How well they have succeeded in this line goes to prove that the sisters of this grange are a motive power in ours.

Since our first regular meeting on Jan. 8, 1894, we have held 235 regular ones besides many additional ones. The progress of our grange numerically can be shown by the following statistics: We began with a membership of 24 and at the close of the first year the membership was 55, the second year 74, the third year 79, the fourth year 85, the fifth year 99, sixth year 109 (56 brothers 53 sisters), the close of the 7th year 94, the 8th year 79, 9th year 84, 10th year 88 members. This fluctuation of membership is due to various causes. Several candidates joined the order for the novelty of it, and then dropped out before realizing the social and educational benefits in store for them, while others dropped out for non payment of dues. Some of our early members removed from the neighborhood, and with regret we record a loss from our ranks by the death of several members of our fraternity, whose memories will ever be cherished as faithful workers in the grange. Their presence will long be missed, not only for their cheery smile and helpful talks, but for the good influence they exerted over our grange. Then, too, our sister grange south of us, whom we helped to form, has stormed our citadel, and carried off two of our members and, like Alexander the Great "looking for more worlds to conquer," so our sister grange is still looking out for another conquest.

Unlike other orders, there has been no friction among our members; each one has done his or her part to make our grange educationally and socially a success. What is before us in the next decade is beyond human knowledge, but we trust it will be an era of progress, and that our grange will still be rightly named "Nonquit."

Plans for Naval Increase.

The plans submitted to Congress by Secretary Moody for naval increase are notable because they contemplate the building of only one battleship, whereas during the last few years not less than two have been annually authorized, while the naval bill last year provided five. The first plan contemplates an aggregate cost of not more than $30,000,000, to be divided among the following ships: One battleship of 16,000 ton's trial displacement and 18 knots speed, similar in type to the Vermont class; one armored cruiser of 16,000 tons load displacement, similar in type to the Washington class; two cruising scouts of not less than 4000 tons displacement, of 25 knots speed; three protected cruisers of not more than 8000 tons trial displacement. If Congress is willing to spend $34,500,000, the general board thinks that the ideal arrangement would be to add two more cruising scouts to the above authorization. Entirely aside from both these recommendations the board recommends that two submarine torpedo boats be built with the appropriation of $500,000 made last year for experiments with these craft.

The general board's latest conclusion is that it is best at this time to "balance" the fleet by adding armored cruisers, scouts and colliers to the 20 battleships now in commission and building. The general board's recommendations, which Mr. Moody has made his own recommendations, do not meet with the full approval of the naval committee. It is pointed out that if the fleet is to have 48 battleships ultimately, that strength will not be quickly reached at the rate of one battleship a year. The preponderance of feeling in the committee is favorable to the authorization of at least two and possibly more battleships. Secretary Moody, while standing firmly by the general board, would not be disappointed if two battleships are added to the fleet.

The secretary recommended building naval stations at Guantanamo, Cuba, and Subig Bay, P. I. The station in Cuba is ultimately to cost $12,000,000 and the one in the Philippines $9,000,000. One million dollars is asked this year for the Guantanamo station, and a little less than that amount for the one in the Philippines.

Ruskin as a Gardener.

Fond as Ruskin was of flowers, especially wild one, he had his own ideas as to what a garden should be, and in his practical gardening was quite a landscapist. He liked making paths and contriving pretty nooks. When he first came to Brantwood he would have his coppice cut no more. It splindled up to the great tall stems, slender and sinous, promising no timber, and past the age for all commercial used or time honored wont. Neighbors shook their heads, but they did not know the pictures of Rotticelli and Ruskin had made his coppice into an early Italian altar piece. Then he had his espaller of apples and a little gooseberry patch and a few standard fruit trees and some strawberries mixed with flowers. In one corner there were beehives in the old-fashioned pent house trailed over with creepers. Here and there were little hummocks, each with its especial interest of fern or flower.

She Won.

He was a philosopher and a talker. She was a woman of action. They stood together on the bridge and watched a tug that was hauling a long line of barges up the river.

"Look there, my dear," said he. "Such is life. The tug is like the man, working and toiling, while the barges, like the woman, are"—

His wife gave him no time to finish the sentence. "I know," she said. "The tug does all the blowing and the barges bear all the burden."

Bullet or Rope Always.

Stranger (in Frozen Dog)—Is there an opening here for a physician?

Bronco Bill—Can't say that there is. Yer see, it don't require no specialist in this community to tell what folks died of.—Puck.

Britian's Population Varying.

Fifty years ago the population of England and Wales was divided equally between city and country; now 77 per cent of it is urban.

"William," said the great lawyer, "you are a very smart boy."

"Thank you, sir!" responded the office boy.

"And a great many people have said that you were too smart to be raised."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I think the same. I did intend to give you a dollar increase, but I have changed my mind."—Chicago News.

Housekeeper—You said that at Mrs. Workhard's you always got up early in the morning without calling.

New Girl—Yes'm.

"You have not done that here."

"No'm. You see, at Mrs. Workhard's the smell of cookin' always waked me."—N. Y. Weekly.

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Mr. Schultze said to me one day at lunch: "What do you think of a series of comic drawings dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.

The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"?

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

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To Those Who Are To Be,
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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, February 6, 1904.

Candlemas Day was fair and bright—part of the day. Therefore—but what's the use? Time will tell, more accurately than the ground hog, whether or not we are to have an early spring.

The whole northern section of Michigan is snowbound and it is reported that fuel and supplies are running low. About 100,000 people are affected and some railroad lines are tied up completely.

Ex-Mayor Garrettson has sent two hundred and fifty dollars towards widening Thames street. That is good as far as it goes, but it will require about 999 similar contributions before it is safe to begin work.

It looks now as though William R. Hearst, the leading exponent of yellow journalism, would be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, or if not the Presidential candidate he will at least tail the ticket with Bryan for the head.

We wish the attempt to bring manufacturing industries here might be a success. But we have our doubts. No city will ever or can ever be a popular resort and a manufacturing centre combined. Past experience has shown that the two will not amalgamate.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, has jumped with both feet on President Roosevelt on the "moral issue involved in the Panama matter." This may lead the country, says a Democratic paper, to suspect that the President wasn't so far wrong. Senator Stone's "moral sense" hasn't always been of the quality people could safely adopt as a proper guide.

Connecticut is up to date if nothing else. Recently an old woman entered a store in one of the towns not a great way over the Massachusetts border, sat down in front of the safe and put her feet on it. Then she said that she was glad that the old air-tight stoves were coming into fashion again, and that they were the warmest affairs which had ever been invented.

Capt. Hobson of Merrimac fame showed the quality of his manhood when immediately he heard of the disaster at Moundville, Ala., last week he chartered a special train and had thirty or more of those injured by the storm taken to Greensboro for treatment. The act was that of a man who stood ready to sacrifice his life in the line of duty. Capt. Hobson will grow on people as they become better acquainted with him.

The General Assembly has finished its fifth week of labor and has done nothing thus far. The House has been in session but a few minutes each day, and the Senate has devoted its time to political buncombe from the lips of those wise Democratic statesmen, Senators Banigan and Thurston. Each day's session of the Legislature costs the State between eight hundred and one thousand dollars. At that rate two or three days of Democratic orations in one week, come high. The only matter of interest to Newport under consideration was the passage of a bill allowing the city council to issue short time notes not to exceed $150,000, with which to pay off the overdraft. When the city pays off its floating debt with these notes how long will it be before they are in the same hole again?

The —— committee propose to send out a pamphlet setting forth Newport's accomplishments as a summer resort. That is all very well, but at the same time will it not have a tendency to cheapen the place and put it on the level with the places whose charms are of a doubtful nature? Newport needs no advertising of that kind. All the world knows the place. Sometimes when away from home we think the rest of the world knows more about us than we know about ourselves. We are well aware that they know a great deal about us that isn't so. But one thing the outside world does know, and is correct in its knowledge, and that is that we have no place to put them if they should come here in a body. We have no hotels worthy of the name and only a few boarding houses. If we are going to reach out after the multitude we should at least have one hotel worthy of housing a few of them when they come here.

To make a distinct and specific charge of dishonesty and then shelter himself from the demand to prove his charges by screening himself behind his legislative privilege, is cowardly to say the least. This is the position of Senator Banigan of Pawtucket who on Wednesday monopolized the time of the Senate in a stump political harangue in which he called the city of Providence a gambling hell; said that the city under the Police Commission was a mess of graft and declared that some of the attaches of the Journal are in the pay of the gambling syndicate. When asked to repeat his charges outside the Senate chamber where he could be held responsible for his words, the valiant Senator positively declined, and no amount of interviewing could make him commit himself. Such conduct will hardly convince the thinking public that the gentleman was honest in his remarks, or that he had any evidence on which to base his wholesale charges of corruption and dishonesty. The Democratic party in this State will not be helped among thoughtful, honest minded people by such advocates.

England and United States.

It is natural that in endeavoring to measure our progress as a nation we should compare ourselves with Great Britain. This comparison is all the more natural because of the fact that the two countries have the same language, the same ideals, and much the same methods of business. Moreover, England has been for so long a time a leader of the world's commerce that all other countries must inevitably measure their growth by her standard. Sometime ago The Wall Street Journal made a comparison between the two countries covering a series of years, based on the number of persons engaged in different occupations. This comparison showed clearly that the growth of the United States has in the last few years been much more rapid than that of Great Britain. But it is well to carry the comparison further and give it a wider scope, so that it shall cover the past twenty years and a greater number of various factors entering into the prosperity of a nation. Such a comparison confirms the showing made in a former article, and it impresses upon the investigator the fact either that the development of the United States has been entirely abnormal, due to extraordinary conditions, or else that the conditions in Great Britain are those of decay, justifying the agitation which has been started by Mr. Chamberlain, whatever may be thought of the remedy which he proposes.

During the past twenty years the percentages of increase in a number of vital items in national prosperity are shown by the following table:

Percentages of increase 20 years—

	Great Britain.	United States.
Population	18	50
National debt	2	36*
Exports	34	87
Banking capital	24	53
Deposits	122	196
Railway mileage	28	47
Railway capital	58	79
Railway receipts	64	109
Railw'y net earn'gs	24	87
Shipbuilding	68	1001
Merchant marine	42	43
Sailing ships	*44	*31
Steamers	46	596
Coal Production	36	282
Pig iron prod'tion	11	291
Cotton consumption	14	160

*Decrease.

From this it will be seen how much greater has been the rate of growth of the United States in population, exports, banking capital and deposits, railway mileage, capital and receipts, coal and pig iron productions, and cotton consumption. In the same time, during which both nations have been engaged in war, the national debt of Great Britain has increased 2 per cent., while that of the United States has been reduced 36 per cent. Even in shipbuilding and merchant marine, in which Great Britain is supreme, the percentage of growth in this country has exceeded that of England in the past twenty years.

It will be observed that the percentage of increase of traffic in London is larger than in New York. This, however, is based upon conditions that are not altogether similar. The London traffic in 1881 amounted to 269,660,000 persons, who travelled in tramways, omnibuses, and steam railways. This traffic in 1901 amounted to 847,211,000, an increase of 577,551,000. In New York the traffic upon elevated and surface street railways in 1883 amounted to 385,000,000 and in 1902 amounted to 944,000,000, an increase of 559,000,000.

Attention has recently been called to the fact that England is largely dependent upon the rest of the world for its supply of food and raw materials, a fact that is at this time emphasized by the shortage of crops in England, and by the condition of the English cotton mill industry, due to the high price of American cotton. But whether this fact and the evidence of slow growth, which the foregoing statistics give, warrant the change in the fiscal policy of Great Britain, which has been proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, is a matter in which this country has little concern, except as it may serve to prepare us to meet any new conditions resulting from an English tariff which shall give preference to the products of Canada and other British colonies over the products of the United States.

But one thing should be pointed out, which does not appear in these or any other statistics. This fact is that the financial power of England does not altogether lie in her commerce and industries. England enjoys an immense wealth which comes to it as being the clearing house of the world's international transactions. The volume of foreign exchange transactions in London is larger than that in any other city, although this business does not appear, except in part, in any statistics. Moreover, it is claimed by some that these invisible transactions are greatly promoted by the present fiscal policy of England, and whatever she may lose by reason of free trade in industrial progress, she gains in the wealth and power which comes to her through management of the finances of the world as the result in part at least of her free trade policy. But even in this we have begun to share largely with London.

Pawtucket Barbers Protest.

The journeymen barbers of Pawtucket regard the barbers' commission as a total failure, and with the co-operation of the other barbers' unions of Rhode Island they hope to be able to convince the General Assembly to that effect. On the other hand, it is contended that nothing will come of any such movement and that the action taken by the Pawtucket Journeymen's Union is prompted by the feeling engendered over this year's appointment to the commission. As is well known Pawtucket had three avowed candidates for the place, which went to Thomas F. McArdle, who was named by the governor. There were two or three other members of the Pawtucket union who were quietly working for the appointment.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Colonial Wars held in Boston it was voted to erect a monument at Peacedale in memory of the famous swamp fight between the settlers and the Indians at that place. A fund of $2000 has been raised by the Massachusetts society, which will be supplemented by contributions from the Rhode Island and Connecticut societies.

The Bryan-Hearst Combine.

Washington dispatches with reference to President Roosevelt's position, and the success of the Bryan-Hearst combination in seizing the reins of the Democratic coach, tend to clear the air very much. It now looks as if the fight will be between Mr. Roosevelt and a Bryan-Hearst combination.

The fight of the "high finance" against Mr. Roosevelt has practically ended, in the entire defeat of the former. For more than a year the most strenuous, scientific and varied efforts have been made to discredit the President in the eyes of his party and the people, and at times these efforts have not been characterized by what might be called an over-nicety of taste. They have, however, failed, and one by one the principal elements in the "high finance" have confessed failure and abandoned a hopeless task. But one thing remains to be tried, and that is doomed to failure with the rest; namely, an effort to make people believe that the President has compromised with the "high finance" in some way or other. He has, of course, done nothing of the kind, for he has nothing to compromise. Nevertheless, this has not prevented the attempt to involve the administration in the fate of the Foraker bill, which bill looks very much as if it were in the nature of a sharp knife intended for the President's back. There is, however, no danger of the public being misled with respect to this matter, and it is now reasonably clear that Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated without opposition by the Republican convention.

The Bryan-Hearst combination is a fitting finale, says a political writer, to the Democratic career of dissipation, which began almost immediately after the second election of Mr. Cleveland. That Mr. Bryan should have sunk so low as to ally himself with Hearst is a disappointment to many, who, while they had previous evidence of his moral instability, were totally unprepared for such a plunge into the depths as this. The country is, however, fortunate in that it knows the worst, and a ticket composed of Bryan and Hearst would leave very little room for doubt as to the ultimate outcome. The Democratic party seems fated, as has been said more than once, to drink the cup of degradation to the dregs. If Mr. Hearst is not the dregs, then totally new abysses must open up, the existence of which are not even suspected at the present time. The only consolation in the matter is that there will be a chance for the revival of a decent Democracy, purged of the elements which have now for eight years kept the party feeding, as it were, upon the husks of swine.

A New England Old Home League has been organized in Boston, having for its object the bringing into closer relations with their old homes all those of New England origin who have removed from the place of their birth. Ex-Gov. Frank H. Rollins of New Hampshire is the moving spirit in this organization, and he was elected president. The vice presidents are Gov. Bates of Massachusetts, Gov. Bachelder of New Hampshire, Gov. Hill of Maine, Gov. McCullough of Vermont, Gov. Chamberlain of Connecticut, and Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island. Dr. C. H. Banks of Lynn, Mass., is the secretary and Frank O. Wood of Boston the treasurer. There is an executive committee of fifteen made up from all of the New England states. Ex-Governor Rollins said the first thing aimed at was the thorough organization of New England. After that, he said, the association might be enlarged to include the 13 original states, which are peculiarly adapted to Old Home Week celebrations. He said that Old Home Week celebrations had been held in South Carolina, Ohio, Iowa, New York and Canada.

News of the death of Mr. Thomas W. Swan at Goldsboro, N. C., was received by relatives in this city Thursday. Mr. Swan was formerly a Newporter and leaves one sister and one brother, Mrs. W. T. Stevens of this city and Mr. Frank W. Swan of Passaic, N. J.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 6:—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent February 8 to 12, warm wave 7 to 11, cool wave 10 to 14. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 14, cross west of Rockies by close of 15, great central valleys 16 to 18, eastern states 19. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21.

The above described disturbance will cause furious storms during its course from the Pacific coast across the north Atlantic. Temperature will go very high in front of the low followed by a very sudden and great fall in temperature, a severe cold wave and blizzard. The disturbance will affect the whole continent but of course the severest part of it can reach only small parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

When I get my newly copied records in working order I will be able to describe such weather events in greater detail giving more definite forecasts as to localities. Meantime nothing will be lost by my readers by adopting every means for protection of person and property during the many danger periods of 1904 that will be noted in these bulletins. When this is published it will be known whether weather events clustering around Feb. 2 and 3 indicated as expected, the beginning of important weather events predicted to occur during Feb. Mar. and Apr. and the more important dates centering on Feb. 18 will be somewhat of an indication of more strenuous events yet to come.

Washington Matters.

President Roosevelt's Strength is Increasing in all Parts of the Country—Democratic Senator Speaks for the Panama Canal—Secretary Taft is Popular—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 30, 1904.

President Roosevelt should be satisfied with the rapidity with which the sentiment of the country is crystallizing in his favor. Congressman Stevens of Minnesota says that within thirty or sixty days all the anti-Roosevelt talk will disappear. By that time it will be plain that a great majority of the delegates to Chicago have been instructed to vote for the nomination of the President. Senator Platt of New York says the delegates from his state will be so instructed. Even Gov. Durbin of Indiana, while admitting the popularity of Senator Hanna in that state, announces that if President Roosevelt is nominated at Chicago, he will get the party vote of the state. Congressman Landis, of Indiana, who in his paper has often called President Roosevelt a "sham reformer," now says he has changed his mind; and that he will be nominated "with the record of his administration for his platform." On the 27th inst. Senator Hepburn called at the White House and informed the President that Idaho indorses his administration. Senator Cullom says there is nothing but Roosevelt sentiment in Illinois among the Republicans.

The first speech from the Democratic side of the Senate in favor of ratifying the Panama treaty was made on the 27th inst. by Senator Simmons of North Carolina. He said it is hard to argue against a success; impossible to do so against a fact. He accepted the situation as it exists, and would vote for the treaty as his people are very anxious to have the canal built. In so doing he would not condone any wrong that might have been done to Colombia, or the violation of any international law. Senators on both sides of the chamber listened with undivided attention.

What was called "a great constitutional question" was sprung upon the Senate on the 29th inst., during a debate upon Senator Culberson's resolution which asks the President to inform the Senate whether all documents concerning the negotiation of the Panama treaty have been laid before the Senate. Senators Cullom, Gorman, Lodge, Spooner, and Bacon engaged in the debate. The Republicans contended that the Senate has no right to demand papers from the President, and that he is to be the sole judge whether information may be given to the Senate. The Democrats contended it is the high prerogative of the Senate to call for all or any information on file in the executive department at its pleasure, and that the sole judge whether the information shall be forthcoming is the Senate in all cases where it has jurisdiction.

Governor Taft, of the Philippines, the new secretary of war, arrived in Washington on the afternoon of the 27th and was met by an immense crowd of cheering citizens and a troop of cavalry which escorted him to his hotel. He had a pleasant journey; he is in the best of health and in high spirits. A large man, of forty-five, active, stout, attractive, magnetic, with a sparkling eye and a hearty grasp of hand, he is admired by all who see him and loved by all who know him. He at once called upon Secretary Root and the President and was warmly welcomed. In the evening he attended a large reception given by Senator Alger and is this week the popular toast at official gatherings. He laughs and says it is impossible for him to be a candidate for the presidency.

General John C. Black, the new civil service commissioner, and commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, is credited with being the head of the new service pension agitation. Congressman Sulloway of New Hampshire has introduced a bill to give a pension to every soldier who served ninety days and it is alleged to have the support of the administration. It will cost some $6,000,000 a year. General Daniel E. Sickles, now in his eightieth year, is moving about the Congressional lobbies on his crutches and talking up Black for the Democratic nominee. If he can't have Black, Miles will answer.

The more the parcels post proposition is considered as recommended by the national board of trade here, the more warmly it meets with public approbation. It is a matter which touches every citizen, and we are far behind Europe. It costs sixty times as much to send merchandise by mail in this country as it costs in Germany. Germany has extended the limit of mailed packages to 110 pounds, while we can send but four pounds. Great Britain carries a package from Edinburgh through England to Egypt, to India, and to China, and delivers it there for twelve cents a pound, or about half what it costs from New York to Philadelphia. John Wanamaker says that parcels could be carried through our mail at one-twelfth of their present cost easily, "but there are four insuperable obstacles—the four great express companies."

Congressional: The House committee on labor is hearing arguments on the Sibley bill to prohibit the purchase by the government of convict-made goods. There will be no more hearings concerning a government eight-hour law. The Washington district commissioners ask Congress for $13,000,000 with which to run the city government another year. The Senate committee on foreign relations has withdrawn the proposed amendments to the Panama treaty. This will expedite matters. Congressman Hemenway, chairman of appropriations, warns the House that the treasury is facing a deficit of $42,000,000. The estimates for disbursements for the next fiscal year will probably be $746,000,000.

Georgia will file a bill in the Supreme Court against Tennessee seeking damage for injury done by gases escaping from sulphur, copper and iron works just over the border from Georgia in Ducktown. The vegetation in Georgia has been killed within a radius of thirty miles, and that state brings suit as the original and ultimate owner of all lands.

A committee from the Gulf States is in this city trying to organize a movement to attract white labor to their section. Senator Aldrich, the Republican leader of the Senate, says of them: "They may as well give up such effort unless they conclude to obey the law and put an end to lynching. As long as lawlessness and violence are permitted to prevail and are excused and justified because of the color of the victim, there will be no general immigration to the Gulf States either from northern communities or from Europe—or even from Asia."

He that swells in prosperity will be sure to shrink in adversity.—Colton.

A Tumbling Idol.

We are sorry for William Jennings Bryan. If there ever was the remotest possibility that the gifted Nebraskan was to be able to run things in the coming electoral clinch that possibility has faded into a thinness considerably thinner than nothing. The idol has tumbled. Something is seen to happen and whatever it turns out to be the prediction can safely be made that Mr. Bryan will have very little to do with it. Herein lies the hope of the national party.—New Haven Register.

Royal Blue Line.

Washington trips are scheduled to leave Boston Feb. 12th-26th, March 11th-25th, April 8th-22d, May 6th. $25.00 covers all expenses for seven days' trip (except supper on Fall River Line); five days in Washington at first-class hotels, visit at Philadelphia, longer stop-over at Washington, Philadelphia and New York if desired.

FLORIDA—February 8th, March 7th. $50.50 includes stop in Washington and all traveling expenses in both directions.

Drop a postal for illustrated booklets and guide to Washington to Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. 2-6-2w

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY 1904. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon rises		High water Morn		High water Eve	
6 Sat	7	7	5	22	11	32	11	16	11	42
7 Sun	7	6	5	23	Mo'n				12	15
8 Mon	7	5	5	25	0	35	12	42	1	15
9 Tues	7	4	5	26	1	35	1	45	2	18
10 Wed	7	2	5	27	2	31	2	46	3	16
11 Thurs	7	1	5	29	3	26	3	46	4	16
12 Fri	7	0	5	30	4	15	4	00	5	05

Full Moon 1st day, 11h. 45m., morning.
Last Quarter 8th day, 4h. 46m., morning.
New Moon, 16th day, 8h. 4m. morning.
First Quarter, 24th day, 4h. 4m., morning.

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

The Wyoming-Colorado Oil Company.

Having purchased the valuable holdings of The Crawford Oil Company by which they have added to their previous purchase some 20 acres of proven oil land on which there is now a WELL which has a KNOWN REPUTATION of 40 or 50 barrels per day, and which is equivalent to $10,000 or $12,000 additional value to their plant; they are offering a limited number of shares of the capital stock of the company at the low price of 6c. per share.

All persons desirous of purchasing this stock should make immediate effort to do so as a large number has been disposed of during the present week and the supply is therefore curtailed. All communication or orders should be addressed or call be made upon its Secretary.

SIMEON HAZARD,

40 BROADWAY,

NEWPORT, R. I.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Telephone No. 325, Office hours 9 till 6.

Farms For Sale in Middletown.

[Call or write for further particulars.]

A. West Main Road, 30 acres, houses and barns, $12,000
B. Wapping Road, 28 acres, house and barn, 6,000
C. Off Honeyman Hill, 3½ acres, cottage and barn, 4,500
D. Greene Lane, 5 acres, superior house and barn, suitable for summer occupancy, 4,500

Deaths.

In this city, 4th inst., Nicholas Roche, aged 52 years.

In this city, 3d inst., H. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas G. Briggs and daughter of the late Captain James E. and Sarah Spelman of Providence, aged 48 years, 11 months.

In this city, 2d inst., James Rafferty, aged 73 years.

In Rome, 31st ult., Elizabeth G., wife of Howard L. Clark of Providence, R. I., and daughter of the late Russell M. Larned.

In Little Compton, 31st ult., Emma W., wife of John W. Kaye, in her 24th year.

At Tiverton Four Corners, 1st inst., Holder N., son of Holder N. and Hannah W. Wilcox, aged 4 months.

In Goldsboro, N. C., 28th ult., Thomas W. Swan, aged 74 years.

In New York city, 29th ult., Henry Davies, formerly of this city, aged 39 years.

In Providence, 3d inst., John Forrest, aged 74; 1st inst., Mrs. Emma Sutton, aged 77.

For Sale.

A small farm suitable for raising poultry, etc., about one mile from city limits. There is Cottage House, large barn and several outbuildings; about 4½ acres of land. Price reasonable.

For further particulars apply to

C. H. Wrightington,

Office 34 BROADWAY, Newport, R. I.
Telephone 324.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HAD PERILOUS TRIP

Severe Experiences of Crew of a Gloucester Schooner

Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 5.—Captain Vincent Nelson and his crew of four men of the abandoned Gloucester fishing schooner Fernwood arrived here last evening. The Fernwood belonged to the frozen herring fleet and became imprisoned in the ice packs that gathered around the Bay of Islands on the western coast of Newfoundland. After an imprisonment of several weeks, Captain Nelson realized that it would be impossible to release or save the Fernwood.

On Jan. 22 Nelson, accompanied by James Gilbert, Harry Missle, J. P. Good and Harold Watson, who composed his crew, left the schooner and started over the ice floes to the Newfoundland coast, 12 miles distant. The journey was a perilous one, and because of the bitterly cold weather the five men suffered intense discomfort. The trip of 12 miles was accomplished in six hours.

When the men reached the shore they discovered that their journey had just begun. The nearest railway station was 52 miles distant. Nothing daunted, the five men immediately set out in an open sleigh, obtained from a fisherman, across the snow-buried wilderness of Newfoundland. Three days were required for this 52-mile journey and the men were forced to subsist on whatever food they could find on the way. At length the railway line was reached, and the Fernwood's crew reached Port aux Basques. From Port aux Basques the men crossed to North Sydney, C. B., and thence to Halifax and Yarmouth, sailing from the latter port for Boston, from whence they came to their homes.

Car and Double-Runner Met

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 5.—One child was probably fatally and three others severely injured in a coasting accident last night. They were Benjamin Sider, 14, internally injured and will probably die; Helen Powers, leg and arm broken; Mary Laby, head and shoulders bruised; James Vauchon, bruised about shoulders. All four were on a double-runner, which collided with an electric car. Sider was steering and was thrown violently against the car, but not beneath it, while the others were flung about the street. All were taken to a hospital.

Haverhill Mayor's Charges

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 5.—The hearing of Mayor Weed's charges of neglect against City Auditor Rowe before the city council last night resulted in no action on the part of the council. Wood charged Rowe with making false returns in stating that former Treasurer Gilnes had certain bonds on hand, when, in reality the securities had been abstracted by the treasurer. Much of the hearing was taken up in controversies on legal points.

Town Hall Destroyed by Fire

Stamford, Conn., Feb. 5.—Snow lying thick upon the roofs of adjacent buildings preveted a conflagration in the business section of Stamford last night as an accompaniment to the complete destruction of the town hall, which was built in 1870 at a cost of over $150,000. It is in ruins and scarcely any of its contents of any value were saved. The aggregate amount of the losses is placed at $175,000.

Penetrated the Nile Country

Boston, Feb. 5.—A cable dispatch from Taufikia announces that Dana Estes of Boston has reached Uganda and the Congo state, and that he is the first American to reach that section of Africa. Estes passed through the entire length of the Nile, sailing on the Kitchener gunboat Nazir, by which all obstructions were rammed. Estes returned to Taufikia and left for Khartoum.

Young Coasters Badly Hurt

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 5.—Patrick Murphy, aged 12, was fatally injured and Jesse Sewell, 14, was badly hurt in a collision while coasting last night. The two boys had just reached the foot of a long hill when a large double-runner ran into them. Murphy has a fractured skull and a broken arm. Sewell was badly cut about the head and face.

"Diamond Queen" Sentenced

Boston, Feb. 5.—Marie Adams, known to the police as "the diamond queen," was given an indeterminate sentence at the Sherborn reformatory for women, for the larceny of a diamond valued at $350 from a local firm of jewelers. A stay in the proceedings was granted by the court pending a decision by the supreme court on exceptions.

Governor's Appointee Lost

Providence, Feb. 5.—Colonel H. J. Gross was elected a police commissioner of Providence in the senate after a two days' oratorical battle in which the commission, press and a local street railway had been severely arraigned by the minority. The governor's appointee, S. H. Bullock, lost the election 25 to 10.

Teamsters' Scale Agreed Upon

Boston, Feb. 5.—A new wage schedule was agreed upon last night between the Master Teamsters' association and Team Drivers' union 25, representing 6000 teamsters. A strike had been threatened. The new agreement is on the same lines as the one in force for the past two years.

Convicted of Manslaughter

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 5.—After deliberating for 2½ hours the jury in the case of William Kilrow, charged with manslaughter in the killing of Carl Mazeleski, returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Wheeler sentenced Kilrow to not less than six or more than 10 years' imprisonment.

Must Keep Respectful Distance

Washington, Feb. 5.—The navy department anticipates no trouble from the small band of Colombians who are reported to have crossed into Panama. So long as they refrain from making trouble or approaching the canal zone they will not be interfered with. But the naval officers will take care to acquaint the Colombians with the American program.

ANXIOUS PERIOD

Russian Reply to Japanese Note on the Way to Tokio

CZAR OPPOSED TO WAR

His Government Will Remain Quiescent Until Attacked—Willing to Guarantee Manchurian Treaties For the Benefit of All the Powers

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.—The Russian reply to the latest Japanese note was forwarded to Viceroy Alexieff last night. It he approves it it will finally reach the Tokio government on Monday.

Feeling in high circles continues to be fair in the higher circles continues to be that Russia offers substantial concessions, but that she cannot meet Japan's wishes regarding Manchuria or agree to Japanese fortifications in south Korea. It is intimated in certain unofficial quarters that if Japan should offer a counter-proposal that Russia guarantee China's Manchurian treaties, irrespective of the ultimate sovereignty of the province, there might be a chance of reaching such a compromise.

It is argued that this settlement would safeguard the existing commercial interests of all the powers in Manchuria and it is contended that if Japan demands more in the last resort, this would betray to the world her ulterior ambitions on the continent of Asia, which would be inimical to the interests of not only Russia, but of the very powers which now sympathize with Japan.

Much anxiety and doubt prevail here with regard to the future, but one thing is certain—Russia will not declare war nor will she initiate hostile action if the negotiations break down. Russia will remain quiescent until attacked.

The announcement that the Japanese authorities had postponed the war impost until next April is interpreted favorably here.

The Novoe Vremya publishes a long editorial article on its Port Arthur correspondence of yesterday. The views of this correspondent may appear fantastic, but, the paper says, nevertheless, that America is the real foe screened behind Japan. The British, the paper continues, have assumed the task of betraying Europe by truckling to the United States, and speeches at the recent banquet of the Pilgrims' society are cited as examples of British servility. In conclusion The Novoe Vremya says: "When Great Britain has quite gone over to the United States the rest of Europe will realize the urgency of united action against America."

A telegram from Port Arthur says there is no announcement there of the mobilization or the calling-out of the reserves, but that everything is in readiness and that there are almost 500,000 troops in Manchuria. The message adds that the mobilization of the Japanese forces has not produced a deep impression in Port Arthur.

The figures given in this message for the Russian troops in Manchuria are considered here to be exaggerated by at least half, but it is understood that 80,000 Russian soldiers are on their way or under orders for the far east.

The war office and the admiralty minimize the significance of Russia's preparations in the far east, the war office declaring that the movement toward Antung has no connection with the opening of Antung as a treaty port, but is a precautionary measure to safeguard Russian interests on the Yalu river.

Maneuvered Against Japs

Port Arthur, Feb. 5.—The Russian fleet returned here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was maneuvering, it is reported, against 60 Japanese warships off Wei Hai Wei.

Freed of Murder Charge

Machias, Me., Feb. 3.—A verdict of not guilty was found in the trial of Everett Sockabasin and Newell P. Francis, Pleasant Point Indians, charged with the murder of Joseph Socalexis, a Penobscot Indian. The prisoners were discharged by Justice Powers. Seven days were required to hear evidence and the attorneys occupied an entire day with their arguments.

Mental Healer's Great Promises

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 4.—In the trial of the mental science healer, Mrs. Post, charged with devising a scheme to defraud divers persons and using the mails to further this scheme, it was brought out that she had agreed to give treatment for making a new set of teeth grow; to make a leg grow on a stump; to make hair grow on bald heads; to restore the affections of persons estranged; to transfer the affections of persons, and in fact to do anything she was asked to.

No American Troops In Cuba

Havana, Feb. 5.—The last vestige of the American occupation of Cuba disappeared yesterday afternoon when the American flag was lowered from the Cabana barracks and the last battalion of American soldiers boarded the United States army transport Sumner. Standing between a line of American and another line of Cuban troops and surrounded by Americans and Cubans, President Palma feelingly voiced his appreciation of all that the Americans have done for Cuba.

Two Presidential Aspirants

Chicago, Feb. 4.—At the meeting of the Democratic state central committee presidential aspirations of William R. Hearst and Congressman Williams. It was claimed by the friends of Hearst that a poll of the congressional district committeemen showed that he would have 20 delegates to the national convention, while they were willing to concede 12 to Williams. On the other hand, the adherents of Williams were assured of the solid delegation from Illinois.

WHITNEY IS DEAD

Former Secretary of Navy Succumbs to Appendicitis

A SUCCESSFUL FINANCIER

Made One of the Largest Fortunes in the World in Brief Term of Six Years—Potency in Political Affairs Admitted

New York, Feb. 3.—William C. Whitney, former secretary of the navy, died shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home here while under the influence of ether administered preparatory to a second operation for appendicitis. By his bedside were his son, Harry P. Whitney, his daughter, Dorothy Whitney, and Drs. Bull and Pool, the surgeons. Mr. Whitney was in his 64th year.

Mr. Whitney was taken ill Friday night at the Metropolitan Opera house and had to leave before the opera ended. He had been confined to his bed since that time.

William Collins Whitney was born at Conway, Mass., in 1839. His father was General James S. Whitney, a prominent Massachusetts Democrat who was collector of the port of Boston under President Buchanan.

He studied at the Harvard Law school with Henry F. Dimock after he left Yale. When their law school term was over the two came to New York together. Dimock married Whitney's sister, and Whitney married Miss Flora Payne, sister of Oliver H. Payne.

When, in 1875, he became corporation counsel for the city of New York, he was still a very young man, and his success in that office was phenomenal.

It was a surprise to the public, who knew little or nothing about him, when he was made secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. But it was not a surprise to those who knew him.

When he took charge of the navy department he found there a plan prepared by the Republicans for the building up of a great navy. Instead of turning it down and attempting to devise some plan of his own, he simply carried out the work as he found it, and added to it such original features as naturally resulted from the care and attention which he gave to the subject.

When his wife died she left him $3,000,000. While no one can state exactly the amount of Mr. Whitney's private fortune a conservative estimate of his worth in dollars would place it not far short of the $30,000,000 mark.

His potency in affairs political has long been recognized. The nomination of Grover Cleveland for a third time, in spite of the fact that a majority of the convention, polled separately and free from influence, would have given a decided vote against the New York man, was the direct result of Whitney's work.

As a Democrat, Mr. Whitney was a sincere believer in a revenue tariff. He was opposed to protection for its own sake, but he was a believer in the obtaining of the greater part of the revenue for the government by custom house impositions upon importations.

As to Mr. Whitney as a financier, it is asserted that he was the maker of one of the greatest fortunes in the world in a brief term of six years. As an illustration of his powers of successful organizing, his financing of the Metropolitan street railway of New York city, which under his tutelage realized in a few years a profit of $119,000,000, is more than noteworthy.

He was the owner of a dozen palaces, one alone, that at 871 Fifth avenue, worth $2,000,000. Sept. 20, 1896, Mr. Whitney was married to Mrs. E. S. Randolph, formerly Edith May.

Beyond his political and business leanings, Mr. Whitney had a direct sympathy with all out-of-door conditions. He was a lover of nature and of all its environments. His stables on Long Island contained the fleetest horseflesh in America.

His Adirondacks preserves, covering 32,744 acres, a whole township in Hamilton county, N. Y., is a natural park that might well be the envy of a European prince. From these preserves Mr. Whitney frequently sent contributions to the Bronx Zoological park in New York city. These included buffalo, deer and other large game.

Mr. Whitney is survived by three children, the eldest being the wife of Almeric H. Paget. His son, Henry P. Whitney, married the daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. A third child, Dorothy, was born while Mr. Whitney lived in Washington.

Henry M. Whitney, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, is a brother of the dead financier.

The Government's Tribute

Washington, Feb. 4.—Secretary of the Navy Moody has issued an order to commanding officers of the navy directing that the flags on all ships throughout the navy and at all navy yards and stations shall be half-masted tomorrow, the day of ex-Secretary Whitney's funeral. Secretary Moody has expressed a wish that every honor shall be paid to Mr. Whitney's memory.

Gustavus M. Richmond, an old resident of Weymouth, Mass., and one of the oldest members of the fire department, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. It is believed that he was despondent.

George D. Colburn, 74, known throughout New England as a shoe manufacturer, died at his home at Derry, N. H. He was a native of Massachusetts.

Albert B. Ward, 62, of Westboro, Mass., was watching woodcutters at work on his farm. A large tree fell in a direction opposite to that intended, crushing onto a sleigh occupied by Ward, killing him.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by Fonseca Bros., dealers in leaf tobacco, Boston. The liabilities are $47,696.11. The assets amount to practically nothing.

SANDFORD GUILTY

Jury Quickly Decides That He Was Cruel to Young Son

SENTENCE IS DEFERRED

"Holy Ghost and Us" Children Compelled to Go Without Food and Drink For 72 Hours—Manslaughter Indictment Stands

Auburn, Me., Feb. 4.—Rev. F. W. Sandford, head of the Holy Ghost and Us society, the headquarters of which are at Shiloh, was tried in the supreme court here and found guilty of cruelty to his 6-year-old son. The trial was a short one, the case being given to the jury late yesterday afternoon and a verdict rendered 30 minutes later. Sentence was deferred.

The state charged that Sandford, in fulfilment of his religious teachings, compelled his son to fast for 72 hours. The defense offered no evidence. The state called 11 witnesses who testified that they knew that the defendant's son had been deprived of food and water for 72 hours.

Sandford is also under indictment for manslaughter, the charge growing out of the alleged ill-treatment of children in his congregation. An interested spectator in the court room was Rev. N. H. Harriman, formerly associated with the defendant, but who has recently repudiated the latter's teachings.

Two weeks ago six indictments were handed down by the grand jury, the first of which charged manslaughter and the others cruelty to children. It was thought probable that Sandford would be the first arraigned on the charge of manslaughter. This indictment alleged that Sandford "did kill and slay" one Leander Bartlett, 14 years old, at Shiloh, in January, 1903, by failing to provide him with proper food, care, medicine and medical attendance while the boy was sick, his disease being diphtheria.

Sandford, however, was tried on one of the other indictments, which recite that he is guilty of cruelty to children, in causing Leander Bartlett, John Sandford, his own son, aged 6, and three children of John Swart, aged, respectively, 7 months, 2½ years and 4 years at the time of the alleged offense, to go without food and drink for 72 hours.

These cases arise from certain religious observances on the part of Sandford and his following at Shiloh. It is part of Sandford's religious belief that doctors should not be called to the sick. It is also part of his belief that fasts are necessary in following the teachings of the scriptures, and that they should extend to children.

HANNA'S SICKNESS

Doctors Expect Senator to Recover "In Reasonable Time"

Washington, Feb. 5.—There is no distinct change in the condition of Senator Hanna, who is suffering from the grip and great physical exhaustion. His physicians express the belief that if there are no untoward developments the senator will recover in a reasonable time. Dr. Rixey says that a blood examination is being made and that if everything goes all right from now on Hanna will be up in a week and sent away to recuperate.

Dr. Rixey ascribes the irritation which has set up in his patient's stomach to the resulting effects of the grip. He does not anticipate that the examination of Hanna's blood will show the presence of typhoid. The blood examination was determined on, he said, as a precautionary measure, with the view to ascertaining the presence of any suppuration anywhere.

The senator is unable to take solid food and his nourishment has been confined to milk. He is in consequence very much weakened.

Cotton Takes a Big Drop

New Orleans, Feb. 5.—About the worst break in the history of cotton future trading in New Orleans occurred when on vague war rumors prices were sent down until they were from 166 to 180 points lower than the close of Wednesday and May was $9 a bale cheaper. Hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton were thrown into the ring and the sellers exceeded buyers ten to one.

Failed to Agree Upon Scale

Indianapolis, Feb. 4.—The conference of the joint scale committee of the miners and operators adjourned without an agreement. A sub-committee of one miner and one operator from each state has been appointed to fix a date for a future conference. The possibility of a final disagreement and suspension of work is a topic of conversation among the miners and operators.

Students Caught Cribbing

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 5.—Five students have been expelled from Princeton college on a charge of cheating on examinations and two town men have been arrested in connection with the matter. It is alleged that the town men arrested had secured several copies of freshman examination papers through the son of one of them who worked in the office where they were printed. These they sold to freshmen.

George E. Moran, a brakeman, aged 25, fell from the top of a moving freight car at Providence and sustained injuries which resulted in his death.

The Massachusetts state board of education elected George H. Martin, a supervisor in the Boston schools, as secretary of the board to succeed the late Frank A. Hill. The office carries a salary of $4500.

Mary E. Bell, widow of former Governor Charles H. Bell of New Hampshire, died at Exeter, N. H., aged 77.

On petition of three Boston creditors the Harson company of Providence, dealers in men's furnishings, were de-

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE

TO MILK DEALERS and OTHERS.

HAVING been elected by the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport Inspector of Milk and Nuisances, I hereby announce that I have assumed the duties of my office and may be found in the basement of the City Hall from 8 to 9 a. m., and 4 to 5 p. m., daily, to receive complaints of nuisances and to register dealers in milk.

GEORGE C. SHAW,
1-23-3w Inspector of Milk and Nuisances.

MILK LAW.

CHAPTER 167.

OF MILK.

SECTION 1. Milk shall be sold by wine-measure and all measures used in the sale of milk shall be sealed by the sealer of weights and measures of the town where the person so using the same shall usually reside, or of the town where such milk shall be measured for use; and every person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. The mayor and aldermen of any city, and the town council of any town, may annually elect one or more persons to be inspectors of milk therein, who shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. Every such inspector shall give notice of his election by publishing notice thereof for two weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town for which he shall be appointed; or, if no newspaper be published therein, by posting up such notice in two or more public places in such city or town: provided that the mayor and aldermen of the city of Providence shall annually in the month of August elect such person or persons to be inspectors of milk, and may at any time during the year thereafter, fill by election any vacancy occuring by reason of death, resignation, absence from the city, or inability to act.

SEC. 3. Every inspector of milk shall have an office and a book for the purpose of recording the names and places of business of all persons engaged in the sale of milk within the limits of his town. He may enter any place where milk is stored or kept for sale, and examine all carriages used in the conveyance of milk, and whenever he has reason to believe any milk found by him is adulterated, he shall take specimens thereof and cause the same to be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested, the result of which he shall record and preserve as evidence; and a certificate of such result, sworn to by the analyzer shall be admissible in evidence in all prosecutions under this chapter. Such inspector shall receive such compensation as the mayor and aldermen and town council shall determine.

SEC. 4. Whenever the inspector of milk shall have reason to believe that adulterated produce or food is being sold or kept for sale contrary to law, he shall take at least two specimens from the same package or bulk as samples thereof, such specimens if solid, not to exceed in weight one pound each and if liquid, not to exceed in measure one pint each. He shall take said samples in the presence of the owner or his agent and shall seal and label the same in the presence of such owner or agent, said labels to state the kind of provisions or food and the name of the seller, and shall then and there deliver one of said samples to such owner or agent.

SEC. 5. Whoever, engaging in or being engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same for sale neglects to cause his name and place of business to be recorded in the inspector's book and his name to be legibly and conspicuously placed and constantly kept upon all carriages and vehicles used by him in the conveyance of milk or in the sale thereof, and whoever, being engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same for sale, shall neglect to renew such record annually between the first day of February and the first day of March, shall forfeit twenty dollars for the first offence and fifty dollars for the second and each subsequent offence; and whoever offers for sale milk produced from cows fed upon the refuse of distilleries or any substance deleterious to the quality of the milk, and whoever offers for sale milk produced from sick or diseased cows, shall be fined twenty dollars for the first offence and fifty dollars for every subsequent offence; and whoever, in the employment of another, violates any provision of this section shall be held equally guilty with the principal and shall suffer the same penalty.

SEC. 6. No person shall sell or exchange or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, adulterated milk or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall sell, exchange or deliver, or shall have in his custody or possession with the intent to sell or exchange or deliver, for himself or as the employee of any other person, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, or which shall not contain two and one-half percentum of milk fats, shall distinctly mark, in letters not less than one inch in length, in a conspicuous place above the centre upon the outside of every vessel, can or package containing such milk, the words SKIMMED MILK, and such milk shall only be sold in or retailed out of a can, vessel or package so marked.

SEC. 8. In all prosecutions under sections six and seven of this chapter, if the milk shall be shown upon analysis to contain more than eighty-eight percentum of watery fluid or to contain less than twelve percentum of milk solids, or less than two and one-half percentum of milk fats, it shall be deemed for the purpose of said sections to be adulterated.

SEC. 9. Every person who shall be found guilty before a district court of violating any of the provisions of the three sections next preceding upon the first conviction shall be fined twenty dollars; and upon the second, and every subsequent conviction, shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail for 30 days.

SEC. 10. Every inspector of milk shall institute complaints on the information of any person who shall lay before him satisfactory evidence by which to sustain the same.

SEC. 11. Every inspector of milk shall cause the provisions of this chapter to be published in his town at least three times in some newspaper, published in said town or some newspaper in the county in which the town is situated.

SEC. 12. Every inspector of milk shall cause the name and place of business of all persons convicted under this chapter to be published in two newspapers published in the town or county where the offence shall have been committed.

SEC. 13. Any chief of police and any inspector of milk, and such special constables as the town council of any town, or the board of aldermen of any city may appoint for that purpose, may make complaints and prosecute for all violations, within the city or town wherein they are appointed or elected, of any of the provisions of this chapter and they each shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any complaint made as aforesaid.

GEORGE C. SHAW,
Inspector of Milk,
Office, City Hall.
Newport, R. I. 1-23-3w

NOTICE.

UNTIL APRIL,

Our Hardware Store

WILL BE CLOSED

Every evening at six o'clock, excepting Saturday.

ALEX. N. BARKER,

201 Thames Street.

At a Merrimac, Mass., special town meeting it was voted to issue bonds to the amount of $[illegible] to install a new water plant and electric light plant.

The New Hampshire Banking company of Nashua, which closed its doors in 1896, will pay a dividend of 10 per cent to the depositors. By this payment the company will have made good 95 percent of the money due depositors.

City Paymaster William T. Gibbons of Boston, for more than 40 years an incumbent of that position, is dead, aged

Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEP'T.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

CLEARANCE SALE

..OF..

MILLINERY

...AT...

SCHREIER'S

143 Thames St.

ALL OUR TRIMMED HATS AT HALF COST

BARGAINS IN MILLINERY TRIMMINGS.

SALE NOW ON. Call and Secure good Bargains.

AT.....SCHREIER'S LEADING MILLINERY HOUSE

VALENTINES

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Raphael Tuck & Sons'

Latest Productions at Reasonable Prices.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

Special Announcement.

We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and see our large stock before purchasing anything in the housefurnishing line.

Yours respectfully,
W. C. COZZENS & CO.,
138 Thames Street.

WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPERS,
CARPETS, MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS.

Discharged a Cargo of

Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg.

BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-3.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Newport, R. I., Jan. 2, 1904.

Sledding Notice.

IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of Section 10, of Chapter 12, of the City Ordinances the following named streets are hereby designated as coasting places for

SINGLE SLEDS ONLY:

Sanford Street, North Baptist Street, Sherman Street, Mary Street, Prospect Hill Street, Barney Street, Extension Street, Washington Square (north side).

DOUBLE SLEDS

may be used on Mann Avenue, Everett Street, Catherine Street (east end of R. I. Ave.), Old Beach Road (east end of R. I. Ave.), Bath Road (east end of R. I. Ave.), Narragansett Avenue (west of Spring Street), but not elsewhere.

By order of
B. H. RICHARDS,
1-16 Chief of Police.

Bank Funds $241,000 Short

Cincinnati, Feb. 1.—The report of the experts who have completed their examination of the books of the Franklin bank of this city shows former Cashier Burkhold to have been $241,000 short. Burkhold is so ill that he is not expected to recover. The president of the bank says there will be no prosecution and that the bank and the creditors will not lose a cent.

Conductor and Passenger Killed

Halifax, Feb. 4.—An express on the Intercolonial railroad left the track at Hunters Crossing and in the crash that followed the precipitation of the five cars down a 30-foot embankment into an almost dry river not one of the 20 persons on board escaped injury. Mrs. Glassey was killed outright and Conductor Duncan died later. Two more are likely to die.

LODGE ROOMS

OR

SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 198 and 194 Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for Lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

CANE SEAT

Chairs Reseated.

JOHN PENGELLAY,

1 ELM STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

THE THUMFORD SEABURY CO.

BOOTS & SHOES,

214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

NOTICE.

I have removed my BOOTS AND SHOES DISPENSARY and residence to [illegible]

"Little Rhody" of the South.

Salvador is the Rhode Island of Central America. In area and population it bears the relation that "Little Rhody" does to the rest of New England. This is a spunky and aggressive little commonwealth. The name of the republic is "El Salvador," the Saviour, while that of the capital is San Salvador, Saint Saviour.

Geographical knowledge is widespread enough in the United States to justify the omission to state that it is the only one of the Central American countries which does not border both on the Atlantic and the Pacific. Salvador's territory is all on the Pacific coast and it does not extend very far inland. Therefore the country might be called a maritime Power, though it has no navy. It is a real power among its neighbors, due to the number and compactness of the inhabitants, who are less than a million by only a hundred thousand.

This population is spread out with such evenness that its full extent does not at first appear. I came to the capital by mule overland from the port of La Libertad. The mountain road is a very good one. At first it did not seem to me much traveled or thickly settled, but after a little while the signs of a numerous population were plain. There were hamlets, villages and dwellings most of the way until they began to be continuous. This, I was told, was the condition in the parts of the country away from the railway, while there are several large towns on the railroads. Knowing this, it was possible to understand how so small a country, purely agricultural, could have nearly a million inhabitants.

That Salvador is agricultural a short journey shows. There are a few gold mines and one of these—the San Sebastian—after gulping down great sums of money for various companies is said to be paying now handsomely. It is owned by Englishmen from the Transvaal and is operated by Californians.

The mountain slopes are covered with coffee fincas and the country is one great coffee plantation, broken somewhat by the uncleared forests. Some sugar cane is raised, and there is also corn and the usual tropical fruits, while high up the volcano slopes it is cold enough for the products of the temperate zone. But all this is merely for local consumption. There are good ranches and hides are exported, yet ninety-eight per cent. of the exports is coffee.

This is the product of the future as well as of the present for the soil is volcanic and that is good for coffee. When the land now in existence is worn out, new ground is assured because some of the volcanoes which are still active may be relied on to extinguish themselves for the benefit of future generations. I thought of this one night while watching Izalco from the sea. It was active. For minutes at a time it glared with the steadiness of a lighthouse beacon, then for a longer period flamed like a blood red torch, and afterwards sputtered into darkness to reappear soon as the beacon.

I asked if this did not make the natives nervous, and was told that on the contary it had a quieting effect. They are nervous when Izalco neither glows nor grumbles. Then they begin to feel that they may have the lava flow and the storm of ashes which is to make the soil for the coffee plantations of the future. The amateur geologist who was aboard the ship explained this to me. Spouting volcanoes as a rest cure or a nerve tonic are a novel suggestion.

The geologist also gave me the calculation of the time within which the active forces would exhaust themselves, but I have forgotten whether it was a century or a cycle. In either case he was sure of the coffee crop and was certain that Izalco some day would be as useful as San Salvador now is. This is the name of the tapering, pyramid volcano which dominates the landscape of the whole country and at the base of which lies the capital city of San Salvador. It is cultivated and produces many crops.

Whether it is the tranquillizing influence of the volcanoes or whether it is due to other causes, the country people are a quiet and workful people. The mass of the population are the direct opposite of those in Costa Rica. In that country it is the spanish stock almost without the aborgiual strain. Here it is the Indian race almost without the Spanish mixture. Salvador has the most homogeneous population of any of the Central American countries. The characteristics are those of an indigenous race.

I had heard that the anti-Yankee sentiment here was stronger than in the other countries and had read in the newspapers how the young men of the Juan Montalvo Club had formally repudiated the Monroe doctrine and had started a movement to call a Central American Congress which would do the same thing. Further, some accounts had been printed of meetings to protest against the republic of Panama and of offers to aid Colombia. On these and other points I made inquiries—discreetly, as I hope

The substance of the explanations was in the nature of a protest or remonstrance against isolated instances being taken as proof of unfriendliness to the United States. Various events, it was stated to me, had given rise to some indications of sentiment hostile to foreigners, but this was no more directed against North Americans than against Europeans, including French, Italians, and Spaniards, all of whom are of the Latin race the identity of which in Central America the young men of the Juan Montalvo Club, many of themselves probably of Indian blood, want to preserve by rejecting the Monroe doctrine. And as to their pronunciamento when it is said that they are young men, what more to be said except that the proposed congress will not be heard of again?

That the ebullitions with regard to Panama had been violent, I was told, was true, yet there was a rational explanation for this. It was not all Salvadorean sentiment that was venting itself. An unusually large colony of Colombians is located here and they made themselves heard. Moreover, the opposition press is lively, or what would be called "nasty" in the States. It sought to embarrass the authorities, but the journal which is closest to the Government had stoutly sustained the policy of the United States with regard to Panama while the attitude of the Government itself had been correct, diplomatically speaking.

The foreigners in Salvador, while there is occasional friction, do not seem to be in a complaining mood. Some of them have grievances, but the majority of those I have met appear to be doing fairly well and to be contented. They think Salvador is a good country in which to make money. The trade situation, which is dull, shows signs of improvement. The Government tax on coffee is slight and does not bear down on that industry.

The monetary system is conservative, and the fluctuations are not extreme The dollar of the United States is worth about $2.50 in Salvadorean currency. The Government issues no paper money, but grants that privilege to the banks. These issue it against a silver reserve and under certain restrictions. Five years ago there was a financial crash and most of the banks went under. Since then there has been conservative financiering and this keeps the paper bills stable. A large amount of fractional silver is in circulation. It comes from various countries, but the Peruvian sol is the objection of the natives to small silver standard. A curious circumstance is the pieces, five, ten and twenty cents of their own Government stamp. I have seen no Salvador silver coin of less than a half dollar. A mint at one time was established, but no bullion now is coined. As the paper bills of the banks are emitted against a silver reserve, the country is on a silver basis. Wages appear to be fair and the price of living reasonable.

Salvador has an army and a good one, by the accounts given me. The artillery is especially fine. It has the benefit of French instructors. One of the European residents told me that the battery drill was as good as anything he had seen in France or Germany. General Regalado, the ex-president, who is still a power in public affairs, has a fine reputation as an artillery commander, and it is to him that the high state of efficiency is credited. Recently some army instructors have been brought from Chili.

A very complete telegraph and telephone system, controlled by the Government, spreads through all sections. This is true also of the other Central American countries. They take to the telephone as the rural communities in the States have done.

The capital city is handsome and enterprising. It is growing rapidly. The census figures usually credit it with 40,000 to 45,000, but I was assured it could make good the claim to 60,000 to 65,000. I drove out the main avenue or boulevard, which is lined with symbolic statues, in the company of an American who said when he first came to San Salvador most of this avenue was a coffee finca over which he rode horseback. He has been here less than ten years.

The plaza is different from that in most of the Spanish American countries. It is like a bit of English landscape gardening, and has been beautified by popular subscription. The cathedral and churches are neo-Spanish. They are modern as to exterior and are clean. The native cedar has been used in some of them with fine results, but in more antique the old ecclesiastical spirit asserted itself and the beautiful national wood was gilded and daubed with gaudy paint.

One blur mars the otherwise fine aspect of the capital city. This is the walls of the palace or Government building. They cover an entire square. The edifice was burned a few years ago and the Government has not yet felt rich enough to rebuild it. However, the defacement is temporary. In time a new stucture will come. San Salvador has a local, or better said, a national institution of which it is very proud. This is the band of eighty pieces. The bandmaster is a German who has been drilling his pupils for thirty-eight years and, with the love for music which is the birthright of so many of the natives, he has achieved wonders.

Something of the hopes and the public policy of Salvador I learned during an evening call on President Escalon. The president is in his first year of his term. He speaks English like a Yankee, which is natural for he was educated in Boston. Dr. Morales, the minister of foreign affairs, also speaks English fluently as do many others of the public men. Dr. Morales acquired his knowledge during the first Pan-American Conference in Washington when he employed his leisure to the extent of ten hours in learning what till then had been a strange tongue.

President Escalon has pleasant recollections of the years passed in the United States, and, moreover, a thorough understanding of its public affairs and its policies. His talk of his own country was instructive, for he knows it even better than a book. Though small, it still has resources to develop and will support the million population which in a few years will result from the natural increase, and possibly in a small way from immigration. Foreigners, he said, always would be welcome and he pointed out how well most of them in the country had done. Though the extent of territory is small the republic has plans for further material development in the way of public improvements, railway building and the like. The chief railroad system, that from San Salvador to the port of Acajutla, is owned and operated by an English company which receives a yearly subsidy from the Government. Ultimately there will be extensions, and Guatemala on the north and Honduras on the south will be reached. At this period the Government is bending its energies to strengthening its credit with a view to a loan which will enable the national palace to be rebuilt and other measures of public improvements to be carried out. There is an internal debt but no foreign one.

President Escalon spoke with frankness of the two prime requisites for strengthening the credit of his country. These were internal peace and external peace. He was gratified to learn from me the good things I had had heard said of Salvador because they were a recognition of the conditions which it was sought to obtain. Progress had to be gradual, but it was genuine and step by step domestic stability was being established. As to external peace, that too, was becoming more assured. It was the fixed policy of Salvador, which now is dwelling in harmony and in good will towards its neighbors. My own opinion is that this policy will continue to be a fixed one. Salvador is a tidy little republic and can keep its house in good order.—Charles M. Pepper in Boston Transcript.

The Test of Fire.

The new methods and the new project are going through the test of fire to-day, and some of them are being consumed. The tests which weeded out the badly organized and incompetent of the early stock companies, which drove to the wall the "wildcat" banks of ante-bellum days, and which wiped out dividends and stock rights in badly managed railways, are now being applied to the new forms of organization which have been the growth of the past decade. But the stronger and better organized of these new corporation are likely to meet these details without disaster or to modify their methods to conform to the teachings of experience until there remains to the financial world a valuable residuum of new methods for giving flexibility to capital and promoting its transfer promptly and efficiently from the industries where it is not needed to those where it will render its highest service.—Charles A. Conant, in the February Atlantic.

A Girl's Story of Shipwreck.

The thrilling adventures of the ship Benjamin Sewall's company, wrecked in a typhoon off Formosa, a few weeks ago, and told by Miss Helen Piper, the 18-year-old niece of the captain, form a chapter of adventure all the more fascinating because the ship was a Boston one, and the narrator is a bright New England girl.

When the crew took to the boats, in one went the captain, his wife, his niece and nine of the crew; in the other, the chief mate and ten others, including the Japanese wife of the third mate.

Contrary to the captain's orders, the chief mate's boat made for the island of Botel Tobago, inhabited by savages, and there nine of the crew and the woman was murdered. The captain, with his family and men, kept afloat four days without water till they reached Formosa.

"When the typhoon struck us," says Miss Piper, "it blew so hard that we seemed to be sailing over an endless waterfall. The ship leaped out of the water and then buried her nose under it. The masts and rigging bent and strained, and creaked and shrieked as if they were all trying to fly off.

"Uncle Jack (Captain Hoelsted) had ordered the ship hove to, but at 7 o'clock the sea and wind were so terrific that he got her about and ran her before the wind under bare poles.

"The men were all on the house while Uncle Jack, and Aunt Mary and I could only sit shivering in the cabin and wait for what was to come. The roar of the wind was deafening. No human being who has not experienced a typhoon can imagine how fearful it was.

"Round and round roared the typhoon, gradually moving in centre toward us and at the same time dragging us toward it.

"At 2 o'clock in the morning the centre struck us. In less than 10 minutes the ship was a complete wreck.

"As soon as it was light Uncle Jack began to examine the ship and found her half full of water. There was a great hole at the foot of the mainmast. They patched it up and started the steam pumps, but it was useless, and at 7 o'clock Uncle Jack came in to tell us that we must take to our boats at once as the ship was sinking."

In describing the four days in the boat, Miss Piper says:

"As I look back on it now, the cruelest part of it was when we feasted our eyes on the beautiful shores so near by and yet, famished for a drink of water, Uncle Jack shook his head and made the men row out to sea in spite of our begging and pleading. Then it was that, woman-like, we broke down, and our delirious ravings must have made it harder for the captain and the patient sailors."

The beautiful shores of which she speaks were those of Botel Tobago, a little island 50 miles out to sea from the mainland, inhabited by the most dangerous savages in that part of the globe. Captain Hoelsted, who knew all about them, wouldn't hear of landing there.

"Our boat rowed so near to the shore," continued Miss Piper, that we could see parties of natives wildly brandishing their spears. Their war canoes were just off the beach and Uncle Jack would not go any nearer for fear they might attack us.

"Uncle Jack knew if we were not saved within a few hours we should all go mad and die, so he drove the men mercilessly on for the Cape of Formosa. Never shall I forget the dreadful and indescribable expressions on their faces.

"At midnight on the fourth day of our wanderings they sighted Garambi Light, off the Cape. Delicious tears of joy rolled down my cracked and blistered cheeks as I saw that barren rock with its light—emblem of civilization. Tremblingly we rounded the point and pulled into a bay close to the light. We could not land as there were breakers on the beach, so Mr. Stenks and a Japanese sailor swam ashore and went to the light to get help. After a long time two Japanese officers came and guided us into a safe landing place. We were happy people to get on land once more.

"I seemed to have awakened from a dreadful nightmare after my four days at sea."

The Public Blame.

But the public is to blame in the case of mushroom companies quite as much as misguided or dishonest promoters. If they pass by conservative companies and safe investments to seize upon glittering offers of speculative stock by mushroom institutions, who is to stay them out or retrieve their errors, so long as those who delude them keep barely within the line of indictable fraud? It is the same old story which has been told many times in periods of expanding trade. The public fail to discriminate between those securities which are proper for trust investments and those securities which are proper for trust investments and those whose low prices are determined by the very fact that they are speculative. Each successive generation in a period of prosperity and ascending prices seem to forget the fundamental rule of finance,—that the return upon a security is inversely to its safety. To those financiers who calculate this rule they turn a deaf ear, and the latter are perforce compelled to drift with the current or see themselves stranded without clients or profits.—Charles A. Conant, in the February Atlantic.

The other day a stranger stepped off the train at Hopkins and said to a man on the depot platform: "Can you tell me who is the best lawyer in this town?" "I am," replied the man on the platform without hesitation. The stranger seemed somewhat disconcerted by this display of egotism and gently said: "Excuse me sir, but I should like to have you prove it." "Don't have to prove it, sir," answered the man on the platform. "I admit it. I'm the only lawyer in this town, sir." And immediately the stranger got a lawyer and the lawyer got a client.—Kansas City Journal.

A duck which had laid several dozen eggs during the season, complained that while her working record was better than the hen's, the latter had books and poems written in her honor, while no one had a word of praise for the duck. A wise old rooster standing by said: "You lay an egg and then waddle off without saying a word, while that sister of mine never lays one without letting everybody know about it. If you want to cut any ice around here, you must advertise."—Rural New Yorker.

Cheepley—Say, old man, this is pretty good stuff.

Gestly (proud of his wine cellar)—Well, rather. That wine is at least 50 years old.

"Gee whizz! it must have been great when it was fresh."—Phila. Press.

February McClure's.

The February McClure's contains a stirring article by Ray Stannard Baker on the Labor situation in San Francisco. Mr. Baker has just been there, and he finds the worst monopoly in town to be "A Corner in Labor." Indeed the situation described is more startling than that of Chicago or New York, of which Mr. Baker has already written. Miss Tarbell's third chapter of her "History of the Standard Oil Company," Part Two, is thrilling likewise. Backed by documents, and with the unprejudiced calmness that is her most effective weapon, she gives an amazing account of petty persecution. The other articles are by John La Farge, whose splendid interpretation of great pictures of "War" is the second of his series on "One Hundred Masterpieces of Painting," and Frank H. Schell, who tells of hazardous adventures while "Sketching Under Fire at Antietam."

The fiction is sincere and strong. Booth Tarkington, "The Gentleman from Indiana," has the first of a series of political stories, "The Aliens." This is the first direct literary result of Tarkington's own political experiences. Lloyd Osbourne's Western picnic-comedy, "The Fugitives of Pleasure," sparkles with love and repartee. In "Beneath the Wrinkle," a delicate, sad little romance, Clara Morris departs from her former field of reminiscence. Rex E. Beach, who sprang into favor with his one story "The Mule-Driver and the Garrulous Mute," contributes "The Shyness of Shorty," an exciting and vivid Wild-West tale. Miriam Michelson has an amusing and ingenious love story, "Prince Roseleaf and a Girl from Kansas." "The Forger," the first of a series of prison stories by R. F. Foster, is a realistic study of temptation and downfall. An old farmer's pursuit of "The Elusive Ten-Dollar Bill" through the mazes of departmental red tape is comically told by Elliott Flower. Several poems and a lot of beautiful pictures make the issue a notable one.

Rhode Island College Poultry Course.

The students of the poultry class have been enjoying several rare treats of late. Jan. 18, Franklane L. Sewell of Michigan, the noted poultry artist, gave two illustrated lectures on the "Evolution of Types in Poultry". The illustrations were crayon sketches made during the lecture. These were left for the use of the class and are highly prized by the students. They show both the artistic skill of the lecturer and a thorough knowledge of the cochin from the Shanghai and the evolution of the barred Plymouth rock from the American Dominique by the admixture of Black Java blood were some of the changes illustrated.

Three days, January 14-16, were spent in visiting various poultry plants in eastern Massachusetts. The following week, besides the routine classes, Dr. Brigham of Marlboro, Mass., Director of the Columbia Poultry Correspondent School, who founded the poultry school connected with this college, spent three days here lecturing twice each day upon his favorite theme to the evident delight and benefit of all who heard his clear and thorough exposition on poultry science. On Friday, Jan. 12 and Monday, Jan. 25, Mr. E. C. Tefft of Wakefield, one of the most successful poultry specialists in southern Rhode Island, lectured, using as illustrations a few living specimens of some of the standard breeds. Saturday, January 23rd, was spent in visiting poultry farms in East Greenwich and Apponaug.

The poultry club meetings Monday and Wednesday evenings give opportunity for general discussions by the students, many of whom are themselves practical poultrymen.

A Practical Mind.

The teacher was endeavoring to give the class some idea of the greatness of this country to a commercial sense.

"Take the egg product alone," she said.

"It is estimated that if all the eggs produced in the United States last year were loaded into one railway train, when the engine was pulling into Newark, N. J., the caboose would just be leaving Davenport, Ia.

"This seems hard to realize," she continued, "but the statistics are compiled by a well known authority."

A little boy raised his hand.

"What is it, Donald?" asked the teacher.

"I don't believe it's true, Miss Adair," he said. "One engine couldn't pull that train."—Wit.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA. Mention this paper.

THIS REMEDY is sure to give SATISFACTION.
Ely's Cream Balm Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10c., by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.
CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH COLD IN HEAD
COLD in HEAD

Flagg's Bargain Store,
12 FRANKLIN STREET,
OPP. P. O.
Gray Enameled Ware Prices.

10	Quart Dish Pan	55c.
2	Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1	Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2	Quart Sauce Pans	18c
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	23c
3	Quart Sauce Pans	27c.
3½	Quart Sauce Pans	33c.
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	23c.
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
2½	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1½	Quart Pudding Pans	20c.
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	28c.
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c.
3	Quart Coffee Pots	60c.
2	Quart Tea Pots	50c
5	Quart Tea Kettle	65c.
	Wash Basins	20c.
	Drinking Cups	10c.

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enameled Ware in the market.

Fall River Line.
For New York, the South and West.
Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.
LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only at 8.15 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 39, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days only, at 5.00 p. m., due at Newport 3.46 a. m., leaving there at 8.45 a. m., for Fall River.
For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent, C. C. Gardner, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. R. Taylor, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.
CHANGE OF TIME
On and After October 1,
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR
PROVIDENCE
Week days 8.05 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, at 4 p. m.
Excursion Tickets, 50 Cents.
PRUDENCE and CONANICUT.
Stop at Conanicut Park Mondays only. Stop at Prudence Park Mondays and Saturdays only.
R. HUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
A. H. WATSON, President.

Newport & Wickford
RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.
THE WICKFORD ROUTE.
In effect June 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	*7 00	*10 08	*1 15	*4 05	*7 30	11 00
Prov. ar	8 50	11 50	3 18	6 50	9 50	5 31
Boston, ar	10 18	1 12	4 30	7 00	11 00	6 57
N. York ar	1 00	4 20	6 56	11 00	M	7 08
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York	12 02		*5 00	*10 02	*1 02 *5 00
Boston		6 42	10 08	1 00	3 00 7 00
Providence		8 02	11 12	2 10	4 15 8 21
Newp't, arr	8 35	9 45	1 00	4 00	6 40 10 45
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M. P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.
RWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.50 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.29 a. m.; Washington, 10.32 a. m.
For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
Time tables showing local and through rain service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.
ON and after Jan. 31, 1904, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, SOUTH STATION, week days, 6.51, 8.18, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.51, 10.51 a. m., 12.51, 2.51, 3.51, 4.51, n6.00, 6.51 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.51, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. BRADFORD and CORRY'S LANE (flag stop), 6.51, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, b9.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.51, 8.18, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.18, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. HYANNIS, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.06 p.m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.18, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Taunton Division, 8.18, 11.00 a. m., 3.06, 9.13 p. m., LOWELL, 8.18, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m., PROVIDENCE, (via Fall River and Warren), 6.51, 8.18, 9.06, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m.
SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.54 a. m., 12.54, 4.28, p. m. For PROVIDENCE, (via Fall River and Warren), 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and CORRY'S LANE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, b9.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.
aBoat from Fall River.
bBradford only.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Sup't.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.
"Newport & Fall River Division."
TIME TABLE.
In effect on and after Dec. 14, 1903.
Subject to change without notice.
WEEK DAYS.
LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, b6.45, 7.15, b7.45, 8.15, 9.15, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.
LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.30, 6.45, 7.45, b8.15, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, b7.15, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, b10.45, p. m.
SATURDAYS.
LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, b9.45, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.
LEAVE FALL RIVER—b6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, b9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
LEAVE NEWPORT—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, b9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.
LEAVE FALL RIVER—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 1.15, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, b9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.
a To Portsmouth and return.
b To Portsmouth only.

Farmers & Gardeners
Attention!
GARDEN SEED.
The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the
H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.
are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn threadbare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.
None are better.
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BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

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Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.
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DO YOUR CHILDREN ASK QUESTIONS?
Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the Dictionary.
Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.
It you have any questions about it write us.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Price of Coke
From June 15, 1903.
Prepared, delivered,
36 bushels, $4.50
18 bushels, $2.25
Common, delivered.
36 bushels, $3.50
18 bushels, $1.75
Price at works,
Prepared, 11c. a bushel, $10 for 100 bushel.
Common, 9c. a bushel, $8 for 100 bushel
Orders left at the Gas Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.
MICHAEL F. MURPHY,
Contractor
—AND—
BUILDER
OF MASON WORK,
NEWPORT, R.I.
Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.
Orders left at
Calendar Avenue.

FARM
BUILDINGS
INSURED AGAINST FIRE
At Lowest Rate--Strong Companies.
WHIPPLE & SON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance.
22 Bellevue Avenue.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.
Sold by all Druggists.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,
New York, July 24, 1899
Gentlemen:
Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.
Yours truly,
C. W. Eastwood.
To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET CO.,
17 East 14th St., N. Y. City.
10 and 25 cents per package, at all druggists.

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Crack Shot of Revolution.

The battle of Saratoga, fought in October, 1777, has its place in history as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world from Marathon to Waterloo, so wrote the English historian, Creasy, and thus far nearly half a century has elapsed, and his word has never been questioned.

Let us look at two characters who shared in this battle, Col. Daniel Morgan, afterward general, ever the stanch friend of Washington, and at the date of which we write, the leader of 700 sharpshooters; and Timothy Murphy, the crack shot of Morgan's corps.

Morgan was a far-sighted and clear-headed soldier; he had observed in the action of October 7, a noble looking British officer, who, mounted on a magnificent charger, dashed from one end of the line to the other. While this officer lived, Morgan considered the issue of the contest a doubtful one; he therefore selected twelve of his best marksmen, among whom was Timothy Murphy, and, leading them to a suitable position, he pointed out to them the doomed officer, who was dressed in full uniform, and said to them: "That gallant officer yonder is Gen. Frazer. I admire and respect him, but it is necessary for our good that he should die. Take your stations and do your duty."

Within a few minutes a rifle ball cut the cruppor of Frazer's horse, a second passed through his horse's mane. Calling his attention to this, his aide said to him: It is evident you are marked out for particular aim; would it not be prudent for you to retire from this place?" Frazer replied: "My duty forbids me to fly from danger." The third shot was from the rifle of Murphy, and Frazer fell, mortally wounded.

His death so disheartened the British that the moment he fell the tide of battle turned against Burgoyne. He had lost his best subordinate, the only one of his officers who had the slightest influence with him.

At the close of the Revolution Murphy married and settled in Schoharie as a farmer, but his old habits still clung to him.

To his last day he maintained the reputation he had won as a sharpshooter in Morgan's corps. It was a custom in those days for riflemen to shoot for a prize. On one occasion a large oak tree had been blazed near the ground and in the circle a small piece of white paper was fastened by a brass nail. The distance to be fired was over 100 yards. Several close shots had been made, and it became Murphy's turn to fire. He lay down on the ground at full length, resting his rifle on his hat, as the others had done, and, after glancing over the barrel, he was heard to say: "Sure and I believe I can see that nail. Again he sighted his piece—fired, and the paper fell. An examination showed a center shot; the ball had driven the nail exactly in.

In person, Murphy was stout and well made, handsome in face, with jet black hair and an eye that would kindle and flash like the lightening when excited; quick as a cat in all his movements and possessing an iron frame that nothing apparently could effect. What, moreover, is very remarkable, is that in the most dangerous duty that war could possibly entail upon him, in which he passed seven years of army life, his body was never wounded or even scarred.—United Service Review.

Domestic Work and Beauty.

Some people say that domestic work spoils beauty, and many who really would enjoy active occupation in their own homes are hindered by the fear of spoiling their comeliness. Let them be reassured. Housework in moderation is one of the best ways of cultivating beauty. Bedmaking is a magnificent exercise for the figure. Shoulders, body and limbs are all brought into play and developed by mattress turning and pillow shaking. The folding of sheets and blankets and the spreading of them on the bed all give the arms just the right exercise to develop the muscles in the soft roundness and pretty curves which are the chief beauty of a woman's arm. Tennis and other athletic games are not nearly so good, and, indeed, there are athletic girls (happily only a few) whose arms, though white and smooth, are quite hideous from being developed on manly instead of on feminine lines. Perhaps you have never realized how unlike are men's and women's arms. If not just compare them, and you will see how ugly the manly arm looks when the girlish owner of it is in evening dress and it is fully exposed to view. For arms, fingers and wrists the washing and wiping of teacups and saucers are admirable exercise. The water should be fairly hot, and soda, which is injurious to the skin, need not be used. The water, combined with the exercise, is especially valuable in giving suppleness to the joint of the fingers.

The Cynic is Respected.

One of the seeming waywardness of our human nature is the respect for a cynic that lurks in nearly every heart. The respect is not for his character, certainly not for his disposition; but it goes out to him as a man of intellect, and is often disproportionate to his ability. To hear that a man is cynical is to accept him as of a superior intelligence. There is a universal deference to what is universally deemed an unlovely and undesirable attitude of mind. The entrance of the cynic into the drawing-room produces an air of expectant interest; his rancorous comments are received as admirable wit. So, at least, according to the contemporary novels of society; so, even,—though in a somewhat less obvious and artificial manner,—according to one's own observation. We all find more interesting the person who discusses his friend's failings than him who dwells upon his friend's virtues. We do not like the cynic better, but we regard him as the more penetrating and the better informed.—Author Stanwood Pier, in the February Atlantic.

Very Appropriate.

Some kind friends were going to erect a column of marble over the deceased jokesmith.

"Here is a fine piece," said the dealer.

"Why, that's a funny column," replied the friend, gazing at the peculiar carving.

"Well, didn't you say he was a jokesmith?"—Chicago News.

The Official Time.

Jerrold—As I was saying, I had $50 on Topootch at 100 to 1. The race was six furlongs and Topootch won.

Harold—What was the time?

Jerrold—Why-er-I heard the clock strike 2 just as I woke up!—Puck.

Jersey Mosquitoes and Oysters.

It is New Jersey's ambition to show at the World's Fair how to cultivate the famous and delicious New Jersey oyster and so exterminate the infamous and mighty New Jersey mosquito.

New Jersey will do lots of other things at the exposition but Lewis T. Bryant, secretary of the New Jersey commission, says that two exhibits, which have been allotted space in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, will be of more than common interest. All who tickled their palates with the luscious bivalves, and all those who have yielded up their rich, red blood to satisfy the voracious appetite of the pesky Jersey mosquito which seems to thrive in all states, will be glad to know how to multiply the former and be overjoyed to learn of the fate that awaits the latter.

A great glass tank at the World's Fair will constitute the improvised home for New Jersey oysters, clams, shrimps, crabs, lobsters and other small fish. The environment will be so natural that fish are expected to live and thrive just as they do on the Jersey shores. Mud from the Jersey oyster beds will be dredged and transported to the World's Fair. A thick coating will be spread over the bottom of the tank and five and one-half feet of salt water, brought from New Jersey's Atlantic shores, will be poured in on top of this.

The glass sides of the tank will permit the visitor to walk around and at his leisure study the habits of the oyster and other shall fish. In addition to the fish, the various processes for their capture and handling will be shown.

The extermination of the New Jersey mosquito is too important a subject to be treated in connection with any other exhibit. The New Jersey commission has prepared a special big tank and will have it filled with the larvæ of the dreaded mosquito and also will install a fleet of mosquitoes. An eminent scientist will be in charge of this phrase of New Jersey's mosquitoes.

A concoction of oil will be spread upon the surface of the waters, and this, it is claimed, will kill a certain percentage of the mosquitoes. But New Jersey will not depend upon the World's supply of oil to kill her famous pests.

A new fish has been discovered which Jersey scientists say may kill those mosquitoes that survive the oil treatment. This fish has not been named, but if it does what scientists claim it will do, its fame is assured. The fish is not much larger than a full grown Jersey mosquito. It rarely grows larger than man's index finger. It lives on the surface, and in theory prefers mosquito eggs to any other food. The fish are being raised in large numbers and all of the mosquito breeding waters of New Jersey are to be stocked with them.

New Jersey boasts that her roads are better than those in most any other state and specimens of road making will also form an exhibit.

Told Age by his Horns.

John Morley, a few days after the publication of his "Life of Gladstone," told, in a speech at Sheffield, a story of Mr. Gladstone's boyhood.

"The lad," he said was in the country. A farmer was showing him over his estate. The farmer would pause before each field and describe it, and before every cow, horse and pig he would make a brief biographical address.

"Finally, they came to a small field that contained a large black bull.

"'That is a fine bull there, Master William' said the farmer. 'A very fine, strong, two-year-old bull.'

"'Two years old,' said the boy.'

"'Yes, two years, sir.'

"'How do you tell its age.'

"'Why, by its horns.'

"The little boy frowned. He paused a moment. Then his countenance cleared.

"'Ah,' he said, 'by its horns. I see. Two horns—two years.'"

Cloves for Nausea.

"Cloves," said a physician, "make excellent and handy remedy for nausea, for the headache due to train rides and for slight attacks of sea sickness. I went abroad last year and on the boat the first day out I began to feel the approaches of seasickness. I took a clove every hour all the rest of the day and by midnight the attack had left me and it did not return again. My wife is much given to indigestion, particularly when she eats pastry but experience has taught her that she may now eat pastry with impunity, provided that she swallows a clove now and then for several hours after the meal."

Great Scheme.

"Have you decided yet upon a name for that new suburb of yours?"

"Yes. I am going to call it Lookout."

"I can't see anything striking or original about that."

"You can't. Think how everybody in the train will run to the window when the brakeman calls out the name of the station."—Chicago Tribune.

Her Status.

"Why do you call her a 'fin de siecle girl?'"

"What's the matter with that?"

"Why, since that means literally the 'end of the century girl' if was only used in speaking of girls toward the close of the last century."

"Well, that's when she was a girl."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Horse Same as Man.

"One of man's best friends is the horse."

"Yes," responded the man with the race track habit. "But did you ever notice what a faculty your best friends have of disappointing you in an emergency?"—Washington Star.

The Pin.

She—Woman's weapon is the pin. It is mightier than the sword.

He—You are right. The hatpin has become almost as formidible in public as the rolling pin is in the home.—Kansas City Journal.

Better than Married.

Gaddie—I hear Goodman is as good as married to Miss Dolley.

Crabbe—Oh, better than that.

Gaddie—Really? You don't mean—

Crabbe—I mean the engagement's broken off.—Philadelphia Press.

A Voice from the Past.

In the course of a recent trip through the South we came across the following "proclamation", which, in the light of subsequent events, has a peculiar interest in bringing vividly to the minds of the people of the present day the stirring scenes of forty years ago. The John H. Morgan who signs this document is the celebrated "Morgan the raider", who later frightened all Ohio by his daring raid through the southern countries of that state:

PROCLAMATION!

To the Inhabitants of Kentucky!

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

I have kept my promise. At the head of my old companions in arms, I am once more among you, with God's blessing no more to leave you.

Deprived as you are by these Northern despots of all true information respecting the War. You are probably unaware that our Southern cause is everywhere in the ascendant. The so-called "Young Napoleon", McClellan, has retreated from the Peninsula. Stonewall Jackson the 'invincible,' is asserting the Superiority of our Southern Banner against the armies of Pope, Banks, Fremont, Burnside, and that of McClellan, who has joined them. His ultimate success is assured.

No power on earth can make us slaves!

Bragg in Tennessee is steadily advancing with an overwhelming force on Buel, who is retreating, whilst New Orleans is on the eve of being torn from the clutches of "Butler, the infamous" and restored to its legitimate and Confederate Government. Kirby Smith at the head of a powerful army, is already in your State, whilst Forrest, Woodward, and myself have already proven to the Yankees our existence by taking Murfreesboro, Gallatin, and Clarksville, burning the railroad bridges and damaging seriously the enemy.

Arouse Kentuckians! shake off that listless feeling which was engendered by the presence of a powerful and relentless enemy. He is no longer to be feared. We have drawn his eye teeth. There will soon be nothing left of him but his roar. Let the old men of Kentucky and our noble hearted women arm their sons and sweethearts for the fight. Better death in our sacred cause, than a life of slavery.

Young men of Kentucky, flock to my standard. It will always wave in the path of honor, and history will relate how you responded to my appeal, and how, by so doing, you saved your country.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Col. Commanding Brigade C. S. A.
Aug. 22, 1862.

The Atlantic.

The February Atlantic offers a group of leading articles which can be neglected by no person earnestly concerned about the urgent issues in America today. These papers in which subjects of the first importance are treated by men best qualified to discuss them with authority and vigor, are:

Wall street and the County, by Charles A. Conant, a treatise on the uses and abuses of the money power, with which the number opens; followed by a sensible and dispassionate paper on Lynching; a Southern View, by Clarence H. Poe, and a thoughtful discussion of the question, Is Commercialism in Disgrace? by John Graham Brooks:

Henry Villard's Recollections of Lincoln, from his forthcoming Autobiography, throw much fresh and vivid light upon character of Lincoln as a statesman and as a man.

Among the literary and biographical papers are Colonel Higginson's delightful paper on English and American Cousins; Andrew D. White's second and concluding paper upon Paolo Sarpi, the Italian reformer; a searching and suggestive critical essay upon Borrow, the author of Lavengro, by H. W. Boynton; Professor Irving Manatt's breezy study of the recently discovered Persians by the Greek dramatist Timotheos, with an animated English version of the play; A Basket of Chips, a finely wrought and attractive study of bird songs in winter, by Henry Oldys; a clever roundabout paper on Cynicism, by Arthur Stanwood Pier; and a characteristic humorous sketch by Martha Baker Dunn, entitled Cicero in Maine.

The continuation of Robert Herrick's strong serial; short stories by Charles Minot Thompson and Beatrice Hanscom; Robert Grant's delightful poetical tribute to Colonel Higginson upon his eightieth anniversary, and poems by Arthur Ketchum, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Clinton Scollard, and Rev. J. W. Chadwick, D. D.; sincere and authoritative book reviews by various hands, and a genial Contributors' Club unite to make an admirable number.

A Resourceful Woman.

"I think it is a foolish fashion that so many women indulge, that of telling their age wrongly," said the woman with prematurely gray hair. "I can honestly say that I never practice it myself."

"No?" said her friend, with many meanings to the monosyllable.

"Well," said the first speaker, with a smile—she was a woman with a sense of humor—"the fact is I don't have to. I have a way of making myself out younger than I am if I wish to without telling a fib at all."

"Really?" inquired the other curiously. "In what way?"

"I put the burden of the fib all upon the questioner. You see, when one of my dear women friends—it is always women who are curious on this point—asks me how old I am I say: 'O I'm a year or two older than you, you know my dear—at least a year older. Let me see, now, how old are you?' And then she always knocks more off my age than I should ever have the nerve to do myself."

"This paper says thet they have jest deescovered the reemains of a twenty foot saurian on th' banks of th' Penobscot river."

"What's a saurian?"

"I dunno. Guess mebby it's one o' them misprints fer a sardine."

"There ain't no twenty foot sardines."

"Well, there might be the reemains of one."

"I don't believe it. Do you suppose anybody 'd want ter buy a box of sich sardines? I guess not."

"You're too dern critical. If there is th' reemains o' any twenty foot sardines on th' Penobscot don't you suppose there might also be th' reemains of men big enuff to buy 'em by the box? You're a atheeist, thet's what you are."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Available Excuse.

He—I'm afraid my picture of Miss Gotrox was not quite satisfactory.

She—Oh, well, art should not be held responsible for nature.—Puck.

Women's Dep't.

Annual Convention of National Woman Suffrage Association.

The 36th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in National Rifles Armory Hall, Washington, D. C., February 11th to 17th inclusive.

A program of of unusual interest has been prepared consisting of an evening with the National Officers, one with Philanthropists and one with Sociologists, when men and women foremost along these various lines of thought will be heard.

There will be an afternoon and evening devoted to Colorado speakers. Mrs. Ellis Meredeth of Colorado, one of the cleverest newspaper women in the United States, will respond to a question box, when opportunity will be given to all persons to ask any questions they may desire concerning the operation of woman suffrage in Colorado.

Woman Suffrage has been tried for ten years in Colorado and some of the state's most eminent citizens are coming to Washington to this convention to tell how it has worked.

Congressional hearings will be given woman suffrage on the morning of the 16th.

On Monday afternoon at 2.30 there will be a reception to the White House by President and Mrs. Roosevelt and at 4 o'clock on the same day the delegates will be received by Miss Clara Barton, at her home. Miss Barton has a large collection of medals and flags which have been presented to her for her services by many nations which will make a visit to her home of special interest.

The hotel headquarters will be the Shoreham.

One and one-third railroad fare.

Women Inventors.

There are, in Washington alone, something like two hundred women inventors. Among these is Mme. Coston, the inventor of the Coston signals. Her husband, shortly before his death, began a series of experiments in the production of signals to be used at night. The experiments were not successful, but Mme. Coston became convinced of the practical value of his idea, and when her husband laid down his work she took it up. After patient effort she finally prepared a satisfactory signal code, using combinations of red, white and green lights. This code has been used to advantage in America, and has been adopted by several of the governments of Europe.

A time-honored fallacy abroad asserts that although women may imitate, she cannot invent. Facts indicate otherwise. There are not only many women inventors, but some of our most useful inventions we owe to the wives of the men who are known, through them, to fame, as, for instance, the Singer sewing machine and the spinning jenny.

The straw industry originated in 1708, with Miss Betsey Metcalf; to a Chicago woman we owe the paper pail; to an Ohio girl the secret of getting 1,000 feet of gas from a single barrel of oil; and to Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, the making of a substitute for marble out of limestone.

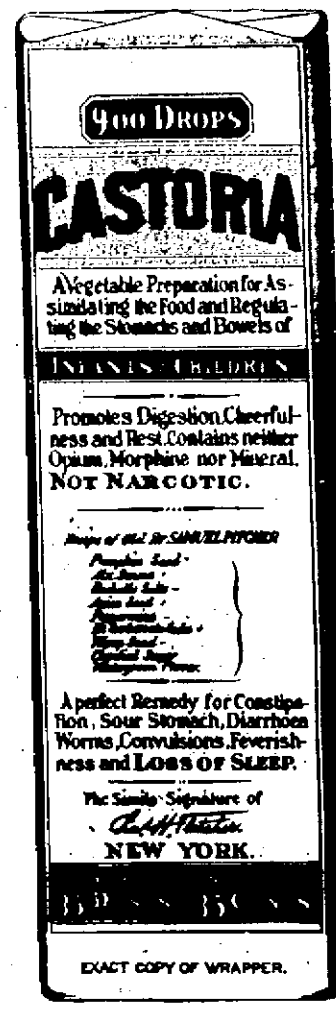
Miss Cecilia Milow of Sweden, who spent last winter in the United States studying our educational system, is pleasantly remembered here. Since her return to Sweden she has written a book on "American Schools" which has been very well received by the press. One of the leading papers writes: "Miss Milow's book on American schools is one that ought to be read by every one interested in school questions. An interesting chapter is that on Methods. Seemingly the Americans are far ahead of us in practical methods and in the training of children in independent thinking. We have much to learn from the Americans. It is to be hoped that this exceedingly well written book, so full of life, humor and enthusiasm, as well as deep thought, will have a large and interested public, particularly as school reforms are with us the burning question of the day."

The Dangers of Lynching.

For yet other reasons than disrespect for law is lynching to be dreaded and deplored. It threatens justice and engenders unrest. Our judges, as a class, are men of high character and ability, and our juries are composed of fair-minded and intelligent men. But the mob may be made up from the worst element of the community, men of bad character and low intelligence; its members may even have private grudges against the alleged criminal. The court, too, acts in the open, seen and scrutinized by all; the judge and the jurymen are known, and they know that their reputations will be injured if they act carelessly or unrighteously. But the mob has no such incentive to right action. It hides itself in the dark; it shrinks from the gaze of men; its members are not known to their fellow citizens; the fear of incurring individual condemnation does not restrain them from injustice. Moreover, the court considers evidence carefully and calmly. "If this man is guilty, let him be punished; if he is not guilty, let the real criminal be sought out and dealt with." But the mob works in the heat of passion and in great haste. Too often it hangs the man on incomplete circumstantial evidence, hangs the wrong man. But that ends the matter; there is no further investigation, and the guilty man goes free—perhaps to repeat his crime. These are a few of the many dangers of mob law.—Clarence H. Poe, in the February Atlantic.

How to Handle a Cup.

"Few women who think they are up in everything that is attractive know how to handle a cup gracefully," remarked a man who had dined for a great many years in New York restaurants, and studied the woman. "A woman who knows how, could be just as effective with her teacup as with her fan. All it requires is a little care and practice. When a woman at table with him is drinking a man usually keeps his eye up on the hand lifted to her lips. The women know this, but all the thought they give to it is to display their rings, often twisting the hand out of shape to do it. The proper way is to grasp the handle of the cup with the index finger, passing it just through the ear and against the thumb. The other fingers should be held open and away from the cup except the second finger, which should be steadily pushed against the side. This gives a graceful appearance to the entire hand, which any man with sense of the beautiful cannot fail to notice."—New York Press.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Per Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

It must provoke our multibillionaires that the earth is so awkward a shape for fencing.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

He that swells in prosperity will be sure to shrink in adversity.—Colton.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one makes you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"What do you think of the ocean?" said Bridget, as she was asked that question by her friends. "I think it's the most peculiar thing I ever came across."—Penn. Punch Bowl.

A good intention clothes itself with power.—Emerson.

Recovered Speech and Hearing.

Messrs. ELY BROS.:—I commenced using your Cream Balm about two years ago for catarrh. My voice was somewhat thick and my hearing was dull. My hearing has been fully restored and my speech has become quite clear. I am a teacher in our town.
L. G. BROWN, Granger, O.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

It is human nature to spend 75 cents' worth of time getting a fifty cent pass to a theatre.

We recommend Carter's Iron Pills to every woman who is weak, nervous and discouraged; particularly those who have thin, pale lips, cold hands and feet, and who are without strength or ambition. These are the cases for which Carter's Iron Pills are specially prepared, and this class cannot use them without benefit. Valuable for men also. In metal boxes, at 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. See advertisement elsewhere.

We cannot take any of our wealth with us when we die except the filling in our teeth.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

For over 50 years Ayer's Pills have been the standard family pill. Act directly on the liver, gently laxative.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
8-23 ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
To CALIFORNIA
Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.
LOWEST RATES,
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,
FINEST SCENERY.
Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.
Chicago & North-Western Railway.
12-23 (F. N. S. 10-01-600.)

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1904.

NOTES.

TAYLOR—From Dixon Burial Place
Taylor, Robert, d. Nov. 26, 1762, ag. 78.
Taylor, Rebecca, widow of Robert, d. April 15, 1782, ag. 60.
Taylor, Mary, dau. of Robert and Elizabeth, d. Nov. 21, 1757, ag. 16.
Taylor, Patience, of Robert and Patience, d. Nov. 14, 1765, ag. 42.
Taylor, Benjamin, of Robert and Patience, d. Oct. 14, 1766, ag. 20.
From Coggeshall Burial Place.
Taylor, Nicholas, Esq. d. Jan. 22, 1829, ag. 75 y.
Taylor, Catharine, wife of Nicholas, dau. of Elisha Coggeshall, d. June 29, 1847, ag. 91.
Taylor, Patience, of Nicholas and Catharine, d. Aug. 29, 1848, ag. 65.
Coggeshall, of Nicholas and Catharine, d. Oct. 5, 1811, born Nov. 9, 1784.
From Clifton Ground.
Taylor, Thomas Treacle, Esq., late of Newport, d. at Accomac Co., Virginia, April 2, 1774.
Taylor, Patience, of Thomas T. and Patience, d. Aug. 7, 1767, ag. 24.
Taylor, Sarah, of Thomas T. and Patience, wife of Samuel Johnson, d. July 5, 1760, ag. 27.
From Common Burial Place.
Taylor, Julia Ann, wife of Geo. W., dau. of Paul and Amelia Brownell, d. Nov. 24, 1832, ag. 29.
Taylor, Ann Amelia, of Geo. W. and Julia A., d. Sept. 1, 1839, b. Jan. 18, 1828.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

4528. GEAR. CLOUGH—Samuel Gear and Esther Clough were married in Middletown, Conn., July 15, 1753. Wanted names of children and pareutage of Samuel Gear.—G. G. S.

4529. WARD. HARRISON—Wanted maiden name of wife of John Ward of Newark, N. J. A son Nathaniel died 1732; married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Mary Harrison.—G. G. S.

4530. CRANDALL—Who were the parents of Deborah Crandall who married Wm. Crandall March 12, 1746-47? —M. A. C.

4531. LEWIS—Who were the parents of Benjamin Lewis, who married Amy Burdick Feb. 5, 1772?—M. A. C.

4532. BURDICK. DOWNING—Who were the parents of Ezekiel Burdick and Amy Downing who were married July 14, 1750?

4533. ENOS—Who was Tabitha Enos who married David Wilcox, son of Stephen and Mercy (Randall) Wilcox of Westerly?

4534. GREENMAN—Who was Lydia Greenman, who married William Crandall, son of Henry and Mary (Greenman) Crandall?

4535. CORNELL[4]. PERRY—Peace Perry, daughter of Edward[3], (Edward[2], Edward[1]) was born April 19, 1747, md. William Cornell, of Portsmouth, R. I. Had Peace, b. Oct. 3, 1772, d. Nov. 2, 1851, md. April 12, 1801, Jedediah Irish. Wanted, the ancestry of this William Cornell, also descendants of Peace Perry.—J. C.

4536. WEBER—Jacob Weber (or Weaver) was one of the colony in New York 1708 under the leadership of the Rev. Kocherthal. He settled in Quaimse (now Newburgh). In 1724 he moved to Penn. Can any one tell of his descendants?—H. M. W.

4537. WEAVER—The name of Capt. Weaver appears in Col. Peter Grubb's battalion Penn. line. He was one of the committee of safety and in 1775 lived in Caernarvon Tp., Lancaster Co., Penn. Was he descended from Jacob and Anne Weaver who came to Lancaster Co., 1724? Whom did he marry, and the names of his children?—H. M. W.

4538. CASE—Who was Margaret, wife of William Case of East Greenwich, R. I., b. ——, d. ——, md. ——? He married 2d, June 17, 1725, Frances Davis, of William.—J. E. M.

4539. THURBER—Who was —— Thurber, who married Mercy Stafford, of Warwick, R. I., b. July 8, 1668?—J. E. M.

4540. WEEDEN. PECKHAM—What was the date of marriage of William Peckham and Phebe Weeden? She was b. about 1660, d. 1745. He was born about 1647, d. June 2, 1734.—J. E. M.

ANSWERS.

4474. FISH—Zuriel Hall married Elizabeth Tripp, Portsmouth, R. I., and had four children. I have not the birth of Mary who married Robert Fish, but she is given first on the list of children. Zuriel, the second child, was born 1677.—E. M. T.

4481. BROWN—John[1] Brown, who died at Newport, R. I., Oct. 20, 1731, was son of James[2] and Elizabeth (Carr) Brown, who was son of Chad, of Providence, R. I.—E. M. T.

4482. WICKHAM—Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island gives Anna, wife of William Wickham, b. 1715, d. Aug. 31, 1743. No further information.—E. M. T.

4074. INMAN—I have the marriage date of Mary Inman to Samuel Bartlett, Dec. 19, 1685. Would be glad for birth date.—E. M. T.

4073. EVERDEN—Richard[1] Everden, of Providence, b. ——, d. about 1682, was son of Anthony of Providence. Anthony was made Freeman in 1670, Richard in 1672. Anthony[1] had a daughter Elizabeth, b. ——, d. about 1698, married John Field, of John.—E. M. T.

4219. POTTER—Judge Stephen[4] Potter was born at Cranston, R. I., Aug. 14, 1727; died Nov. 29, 1796. Married (1) Oct. 30, 1749, Mary, b. 1730, daughter of Gideon and Ruth Freeborn. Stephen[4] married (2) Ruth, daughter of above Gideon and Ruth Freeborn.

Stephen[3] Potter was the son of John[2] and Phebe (Green) Potter, son of John[1] and Jane (Burlingame) Potter, son of John[2] and Ruth (Fisher) Potter, son of Robert[1] and Isabel (——?) Potter.

Stephen[4] and Mary had:—
1. Stephen married Susan Smith.
2. Elizabeth married Moses Irwin.
3. Phebe married Moses Irwin.
4. Wm. Freeborn born Feb. 12, 1753.
5. Ruth born May 1, 1756.
6. Noel born Aug. 13, 1758, married Anna Roberts.

The first three were born at Coventry, R. I., the last three at Newport, R. I.—M. A. C.

SHERMAN—A Benjamin Lillibridge married Annie Sherman, Dec. 15, 1743. I think I have seen the will of Jonathan Sherman on the Exeter, R. I, records. If F. M. S. would write to the Town Clerk, probably he would be able to obtain the items. If his daughter Amy married in 1743, Jonathan's will, proved 1752, would call her Amy Lillibridge.—E. M. T.

4441. BARBER — Wm.[1] Barber, (Moses[1] and first wife) md. March 22, 1710, Mercy Sweet, md. 2d, May 5, 1720, Sarah, dau. of Peleg Mumford. Wm[1] d. 1748. Had 1. Moses; 2. Joseph; 3. Saml.; 4. James; 5. Mercy; 6. Sarah; 7. Elizabeth; 8. Mary, md. April 22, 1731, James Wells.—B. J. P.

Jamestown.

Mr. Benjamin S. Cottrell left for the South Friday, where he will spend the the remainder of the winter.

Mr. Harrison Littlefield is confined to his home by illness.

War in the East.

A prominent diplomatist says, Russia moves on with the unrelenting force of an avalanche, and her advancing colonists are slowly and surely adding to the Czar's domains inch by inch. War is about as certain as any uncertainty can be, for the Japs fully realize that they must strike now, or forever after hold their peace. Japan will never have such an opportunity as she now has. To postpone the conflict would be Russia's opportunity to strengthen her comparatively insecure position. She is a long way from her base of supplies, and she is fighting now to gain time in which to get her men into Manchuria and fortify her ports.

In the opinion of the best military critics Japan will go into the conflict admirably equipped, and, despite the great inequality of the resources of the two nations, it is difficult to see how Russia can win except through a prolonged and enormously costly struggle.

PILL TRADE MARK IMITATED.

Druggist and Clerk are held in Bail for Court.

Charged with infringing upon the trade-mark of Carter's Little Liver Pill Company, Joseph T. Griffith, a druggist at the south east corner of Eleventh and Vine streets, was held in $500 bail for court this afternoon by Magistrate Jermon, and at the same time Griffith's clerk, Joseph C. Fore, was held in $800 bail for Court on the same charge, and also for selling certain articles the sale of which is prohibited by law.

The men were arrested this morning upon warrants issued by Magistrate Jermon at the instance of Brent Good, No. 130 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and Charles C. Orcutt, No. 12 Jumel Terrace, New York, representatives of the Carter Company. They stated that the latter had spent $5,000,000 in advertising and getting their label known, and did not purpose to permit others to reap the benefits.

The label in question is a small one containing the letter L, and the one used by Griffith is an exact copy, except that it does not contain Carter's name.

The prosecution showed how easily the imitation product could be palmed off on the would-be purchaser of Carter's pills, owing to the similarity of the labels, and held that it was evidence of a deliberate attempt to deceive.

—Philadelphia Telegraph, Jan. 27, 1904.

B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Co.

ESTABLISHED 1864. WESTMINSTER AND MATHEWSON STS., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BARGAINS——BARGAINS——BARGAINS

½ Price Sale of Cloaks, Suits, Etc.

This is a Half-Price Sale in the strictest sense of the term. It's a necessity with us—stock must be reduced—and the best way we know to reduce it is to give the ladies of Rhode Island BARGAINS—BARGAINS the extent of which they have never seen before. Positively the goods here advertised are marked at just one-half their usual low prices. Remember QUALITY and STYLE are GLADDING TRADE MARKS.

The best in

Separate Skirts

Walking Skirts—Long Skirts—nearly 150 of them, each a rare BARGAIN opportunity. HALF PRICES.

$3.75, $5 and up

See these superb

Golf Capes

Made of DOUBLE FACE and WOOL MATERIALS. The Golf Cape we have been selling for $10—a price at which it is good value—for the limited Stock-Reducing Sale..... **5.00**

Golf Capes from $5 up

Natty, Stylish

Capes

We refer to our choice line of black, brown and tan Cloth Capes as low as

$5 and up

Just Half Price.

Examine these

Shirt Waists

All our broken lots of Shirt Waists, some soiled, others mussed a trifle, but all equally great BARGAINS.

in COTTON, WOOL, SILK at

$1.50, $2, $2.50 and up

instead of the usual prices, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00.

About 175

Ladies' Suits

In this collection are many designs—all latest styles. Our popular $10 Suit cut to..... **5.00**

All other Suits PRICES HALVED

Great Bargains in

200 Coats

Including wide selections of NEWMARKETS, THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS, MEDIUM and SHORT JACKETS, were 9.50, 15.00, 20.00 and up. Sale Prices

$4.72, $7.50, $10, etc.

This Great Half-Price Sale is restricted as follows:—

Positively No Money Refunded.
No Garments Sent on Approval.
No Garments Exchanged.
Each Sale Final!

Real Estate and Insurance.

Cottages and Tenements (To Let.)

We always have a full list of cottages and tenements to let, ranging in price from $7 to $80 per month.

Cottage and Tenement Houses (For Sale.)

If you are looking for a home or an investment, it will be to your advantage to come in and look our list over.

INSURANCE—Fire, Marine, Life, Health, Accident, Plate Glass and Liability Insurance, written in strongest companies at lowest rates.

Wm. E. Brightman,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

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Don't be satisfied to work along in the same old way for low wages. We have helped thousands carve out successful careers. We can help you do the same.

If you want to change your work, we can train you in spare time for a salaried position in your new profession.

We can train you, by mail, at small expense, for any of the following positions:

Mechanical Engineer; Mechanical Draftsman; Electrical Engineer; Electrician; Civil Engineer; Surveyor; Mining Engineer; Sanitary Engineer; Architect; Architectural Draftsman; Sign Painter; Chemist; Ornamental Designer; Show-Card Writer; Ad Writer; Window Dresser; Bookkeeper; Stenographer; French, German, or Spanish, with Phonograph; Commercial Law.

Write TODAY, stating which position interests you, to

INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools

BOX 799, SCRANTON, PA.

OR CALL ON OUR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Newport Office,

169 Thames Street, Newport R. I.

WARREN CARPENTER

Mr. Bryan inquired of the audience at Madison Square Garden the other night: "Why have I flung away ambition?" or words to that effect, and without allowing anybody competent to speak in the audience an opportunity to reply, he proceeded to answer it to his own satisfaction. The reason he gave was virtually to declare that the balance of the Democratic party, which seems built on harmony, was turned over to "treason, stratagem and spoils," and that he was the only thing pure and good and true left. His exploration would be satisfactory if he would only let it go at that and quit talking about it. People have ceased to care much for the quality of Mr. Bryan's remarks; it's the quantity they are now objecting to.—Democratic Exchange.

Mr. William E. Mumford is able to be out after his recent illness.

Strange

That it should happen at just this time, when you're looking hardest to make your few dollars spread out farthest and cover the hundreds of house furnishing and house cleaning needs; but here they are:

HARDWOOD CHAMBER SUITS.

As neatly designed and nicely finished as one could wish; not a bit undersized either. Bureau has 18x24 mirror and 3 large easy running drawers. Commode stands regulation height and bedstead has 6 foot head board. The three pieces are **$16.00**

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance appropriating the revenues of the City of Newport for the municipal year 1904.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

Section 1. So much of the available receipts and income accruing to the City Treasury of said City, during the current municipal fiscal year, with the money now in the treasury, as will provide the sums hereinafter apportioned and appropriated, is hereby apportioned and appropriated for the said municipal fiscal year, as follows, viz.:

For State Tax (whereof this city's portion is included in this year's city tax,	$61,825 44
For Streets and Highways (including for sewers and for sprinkling streets and $4,375 for collection of garbage and care of dumping places,	96,375 00
For Public Schools,	86,800 00
For Police Department,	42,000 00
For Fire Department,	42,000 00
For Lighting Streets,	40,000 00
For Salaries,	27,245 00
For City Asylum,	6,500 00
For Paupers and Vagrants,	4,500 00
For Public Buildings,	4,000 00
For Public Parks,	4,000 00
For Books, Stationery and Printing,	2,500 00
For Water Supply,	10,900 00
For Health Department,	12,500 00
For Burial Grounds,	800 00
For Ward Meetings,	1,800 00
For Sinking Funds,	20,925 00
For Coupons,	15,500 00
For Incidentals (including $1,000.00 for Public Band Concerts, $1,000.00 for celebration of the Fourth of July, $300.00 for the observance of Memorial Day, $300.00 for care of horse and team for the Inspector of Plumbing and $900.00 for extra legal expenses),	5,000 00
For Interest on Notes,	7,500 00
For Indexing and Preservation of Records,	1,000 00
For Payment of Loans,	180,000 00
For Payment of Note,	30,000 00
For Townsend School Addition,	52 67
	$743,625 51

Sec. 2. No City Officer or Committee shall incur any liability against the City, or make, or cause any expenditure or payment out of the funds of the City beyond or in excess of any appropriation hereinbefore ordered, unless such liability, expenditure or payment shall be occasioned by the laws of the State, or be specially authorized by vote of the City Council, in conformity to the provisions of the ordinance relating to annual appropriations.

Sec. 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed January 26, 1904.)

A true copy. Witness,
DAVID STEVENS,
City Clerk.

1-30

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance for the assessment and collection of a tax.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

Section 1. A tax is hereby imposed and levied and shall be assessed and apportioned by the Assessors of Taxes of this city on or before the fifteenth day of next May, on the inhabitants of this city and the ratable property within the same, for the current municipal fiscal year, of or in a sum certain to be ascertained by taking one and two-tenths per centum of the ratable valuation of said property to be made by said Assessors of Taxes; said tax shall be collected and paid into the City Treasury on and between the first day of July next and the thirty-first day of August next, and all taxes remaining unpaid on said last named day shall carry until collected a penalty at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed January 26, 1904.)

A true copy. Witness,
DAVID STEVENS,
City Clerk.

1-30

TAX ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the City of Newport, hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session in their rooms in the City Hall (basement), in said Newport, every day, except Sundays from and including

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1904,

to and including

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904,

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock p. m.

For the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said city, and the ratable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the City Council of said City on the 26th day of January, 1904.

Every person and body corporate, liable to taxation in the premises is hereby notified and required to bring in to said Assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said Assessors, as above designated, A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real or personal estate.

The General Laws of Rhode Island Provide that:

"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before some one of the Assessors that the account by him exhibited contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate; AND WHOEVER NEGLECTS OR REFUSES TO BRING IN SUCH ACCOUNT, IF OVER-TAXED, SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR."

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.

FRANK G. SCOTT,
FRED A. ALLAN,
WILLIAM SHEPLEY, } Assessors.
HENRY W. COZZENS, Clerk.

Newport, R. I., January 26, 1904—1-30

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

At the Special Session of the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Friday, the 5th day of Feb. A. D. 1904, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Charles M. Reeves presented this day praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of

CATHERINE REEVES,

of said Newport, who is represented in said petition as a person of full age, who, from want of discretion in managing her estate, and the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, is likely to bring herself to want, and to render herself chargeable:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Tuesday, the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Probate Clerk.

2-4

LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

VALENTINES

—AND—

Valentine Post Cards.

—ALSO—

The largest line of artistic Post Cards in the city.

Carr's Bookstore,

Daily News Building. Tele. 843

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made and executed by Ernest Littlefield of the town of Jamestown in the County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, &c., (his wife, Margaret Ann Littlefield, joining therein in release of dower), to Lucia E. Woodward, of Waverly, in the State of Massachusetts, dated October 15, 1902, and recorded in Volume 14 of the Land Evidence of said town of Jamestown, at pages 317, 318 and 319, the undersigned will sell at public auction the parcel of land hereinafter described, at twelve o'clock noon on TUESDAY, February 16, 1904, upon the said premises (the condition of the said Mortgage Deed having been broken), to wit: all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in said town of Jamestown, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northerly, one hundred and twenty (120) feet, by lands now or formerly of Stephen G. Carr; Easterly, seventy-eight (78) feet, on Grinnell street; Southerly, one hundred and twenty (120) feet, on lands now or formerly of Eunice B. Littlefield; and Westerly, seventy-eight (78) feet, partly on lands now or formerly of Eunice B. Littlefield and partly by lands now or formerly of Silas L. Carr, it being lot Number 35, of the so-called George W. Carr plat as surveyed by Joseph P. Cotton, Civil Engineer, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the Land Evidence of said Jamestown.

And the undersigned hereby gives notice that she intends to bid on said property at said sale thereof.

LUCIA E. WOODWARD,
Mortgagee.

CHARLES H. KOEHNE, JR.,
Mortgagee's Attorney.

1-30-3w

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Abbie S. Cummings, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ROBY L. HELME,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Probate Clerk

1-23

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., January 18, A. D. 1904.

WILLIAM S. CASWELL, the Administrator on the estate of

CHARLES CASWELL,

late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account therewith, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of February next, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

1-23

EXECUTRIXE'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that by the will of her late husband, ISAAC BARKER, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, she is appointed the Executrix thereof; that said will has been proved and admitted to record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown, and that she is now qualified to receive demands against the estate of her testator.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Isaac Barker are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

LAURA A. BARKER,
Executrix.

Middletown, R. I., Jan. 28, 1904—1-30

Savings Bank of Newport.

100th DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent per annum. Payable, on after, Saturday, January 16, 1904.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 16, 1904.—1-23.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, and digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

It must provoke our multi-billionaires that the earth is so awkward a shape for fencing.